The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore and the Kangaroo.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in London.

Arrival of the Philadelphia Contributions for the Lancashire Sufferers.

The Arrangements for the Confederate Loan.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Call for the Correspondence Regarding Recognition Postponed.

Ominous Aspect of the Polish Question.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, and from Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived here this morning.

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 21st, also arrived hereabout the same time.

The *Australasian* reached Liverpool at noon on the 22d, having been detained five hours at the bar of the Mersey.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult. The *Bohemian* also arrived early on the morning of the 25th, at Londonderry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated in London by a banquet at St. James' Hall, at which about 120 persons were present. In the absence of Mr. Consul Mason, (from Illinois,) Gen. O. VANDERVEER presided. Among the guests were Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister; Messrs. WILSON and MASON, Secretaries of Legation; Mr. WHITE, M. P.; Mr. CORDERIER, M. P.; Prof. NEWMAN, &c., &c. The usual toasts were drunk. That to "The Union" was received with great enthusiasm, and was responded to by Mr. ADAMS, who expatiated on the glorious efforts of WASHINGTON for the Union, and repudiated the idea that WASHINGTON, if alive, could be found on the side of the rebels. He said the South had entered upon a career, whether for glory or for shame posterity was to determine; but, whatever their object might be, they could not claim GEORGE WASHINGTON in support of their principles. From this time forward the name and memory of WASHINGTON must be kept in reverence, and guarded with care exclusively by the loyal portion of the Americans.

Messrs. CORDERIER and WHITE—the members of Parliament who were present—both denounced Slavery as the cause of the war, and expressed strong sympathy with the North.

The *Times*, in its "City article," announces that the final arrangements for the proposed Confederate loan of £3,000,000 sterling, on the security of cotton, had been made between Messrs. ERLANGER & Co., of Paris and Frankfort, and the Confederate Government, and the particulars were expected to be issued in a few days.

The bark *Achilles*, with the Philadelphia contributions for the relief of the distressed cotton operatives, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d February.

The Commander of the frigate *Majestic*, the guardship in the Mersey, had given a grand banquet on board his vessel in honor of the arrival of the relief ship *George Griswold*. Among the guests were Mr. DUDLEY, the United States Consul at Liverpool, Capt. LEES, the Commander of and Rev. Mr. DAMMON, Chaplain of the *George Griswold*, Messrs. BARCOCK and GUION, the consignees of the vessel, and a number of well known citizens of Liverpool. The guests were conveyed on board in a *gunboat, and were received on the deck of the Majestic* by Capt. INGLEFIELD, her Commander, and a guard of honor of the Royal Marines. The speeches of the banquet were of a very fraternal character. Capt. INGLEFIELD in proposing a toast to the President of the United States, said he did so not only because the President was the Chief of a great nation, but because of his undeviating perseverance in prosecuting the war with the object of establishing a Constitutional Government. Mr. Consul DUDLEY responded, and eulogized President LINCOLN in the warmest terms. He trusted that amicable relations would always be maintained between England and America.

A monster meeting was held at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 26th, to adopt an address of thanks for presentation to the Captain and officers of the *George Griswold*, as representatives of the American contributors to the Relief Fund. The immense hall was crammed to excess, and an outside meeting was organized. An appropriate address was adopted, and speeches full of sympathy for the North were delivered and received with enthusiasm.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 23d, Lord BRAMBRIDGE, in compliance with a request from Earl RUSSELL, postponed until the 2d of March a motion, of which he had given notice, for copies of all dispatches from Mr. MASON to her Majesty's Government, on the claim of the Southern Confederacy to be acknowledged as an independent Power by Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. BURTON called attention to the deportation of a negro regiment from Egypt by the Emperor of the French, which he characterized as a most base and evil proceeding, and worse than a revival of the Slave-trade.

Lord PALMERSTON said the transaction was not only *very irregular and unfortunate, but in some of its details, liable to stronger censure than his friend applied to it.* The facts of the case were as follows: The Emperor of the French, on account of the mortality of the French troops in Mexico, had desired to enlist a force of Africans for service there; but the Pasha of Egypt at once went beyond this request; a regiment of Nubians was marched down to Alexandria, and forthwith shipped on board a French frigate before they knew why or where they were going. This was not the intention of the French Emperor, who only wished to enlist Africans voluntarily; but the conduct of the Egyptian Sovereign was exactly similar in violence and cruelty to that which had been committed at Warsaw. He, however, hoped that the French Government, which had expressed its strong dislike to what had been done at Warsaw, would feel that this was exactly the same or rather worse in cruelty, for the Nubians were carried to an unhealthy climate; and he trusted that they would, as far as possible, repair the wrong. Her Majesty's Government had expressed an opinion to this effect to the French Government.

The Navy estimates were introduced by Lord C. PAGET, who gave a detailed account of the position of the Navy. The main features of the estimates have been already announced, and after some remarks by Mr. CORRY in favor of further reductions, the most important votes were agreed to, including that of "76,000 men and boys for the service of the sterling year."

Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice that on the 20th of February he should move for papers in continuation of the papers of last session, in reference to the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the United States, and also the correspondence with certain persons here representing the Southern States.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th, Mr. HORSMAN asked if there was any correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Emperor of the French relative to the offer of mediation between the Federal and Confederate States, and, if so, whether there was any objection to lay it on the table of the House? He also wished to know if the Government was aware that any reply on the subject had been received by the Emperor of the French from the Federal Government?

Lord PALMERSTON said the only official document on the subject was a dispatch from Lord RUSSELL on the 13th of November, to Lord COWLEY, to a reply to a verbal communication from the French Ambassador; that document was already on the table of the House. With regard to any reply that might have been received by the Emperor of the French that would be a matter between the American Government and the French Minister at Washington, and he did not see how he could answer the question.

The Board of Trade returns for the year 1862 are published. They show the total exports of Great Britain for the year to have been £154,137,612 in value, against £125,162,614 in 1861, and £126,891,227 in 1860.

Daily telegrams as to the health of Prince ALFRED were received from Malta, and they continued to report satisfactory progress.

The London *Globe* has reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute with Brazil is likely to be promptly effected.

Mr. DANIEL WEMYSS HARVEY, the well-known Chief Commissioner of the City of London Police, died on the 24th of February, at the age of nearly 80 years.

FRANCE.

The reported retirement of M. FOULD from the Cabinet is not confirmed, and the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says he will not retire unless his budget is rejected, which is not very likely. One reason for FOULD's reported retirement is said to be the abuse by the French Generals and others of the Staff in Mexico of drafts on the Treasury. The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says there were rumors of the last American mail having brought from New-York Mexican bills, signed by Gen. FOREY, altogether beyond M. FOULD's calculations.

The Bourse on the 26th was very flat, and Rentes declined to 67.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Polish question, under the attitude taken by France in favor of the Poles and against Prussian intervention, was attracting great attention. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, which is supposed to speak the sentiments of the Emperor NAPOLEON, had published a strong article against the intervention of Prussia. The London *Times*, alluding to this article, says that if the *Constitutionnel* really speaks the sentiments of the French Emperor, the prospect is indeed momentous, and it is impossible to repel the apprehension that this foolish King of Prussia is making a great, and perhaps a fatal, opportunity for his powerful neighbor.

The London *Post* thinks the King of Prussia's fate lies in the hands of the three great Powers, and that, unless they combine to force him into a safer policy than that which he has followed hitherto, he will fall a victim to the most aggressive of them. The *Post* concludes by observing: "When the Emperor NAPOLEON, Lord PALMERSTON, Count RECHBERG, and GORTCHAKOFF, are working for the same result—the liberation of Poland—the alliance may be unholy, but it would appear to us irresistible."

The other leading journals unite in regarding the question as one of European importance, owing mainly to the conduct of Prussia. The *Daily News* thinks that the failure of the French arms in Mexico may prove fortunate for the Poles. Every fresh report from Mexico is of a nature to urge the Emperor to put an end to the Mexican war and evacuate the country. Advice of this kind could not be followed without a full crevice, such as an active part taken in the affairs of Germany and Poland would instantly afford. Such an alternative is now before the Emperor, and, no doubt forms the object of his serious consideration. Among his political *connexions there exists, it is understood, perfect* unanimity of opinion on the policy of intervention.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"Of the determination of the French Government to interfere in favor of Poland there is no doubt. They naturally enough, hope that the intervention will not be otherwise than diplomatic, but if notes and remonstrances are of no avail, and if Prussia is resolved on playing the part of auxiliary to the Muscovite in her hideous attempt to crush the Poles, people would not be surprised if a French army were to make its appearance on the Rhine. The French note to Prussia was, it is said, a separate act on the part of France. The question was mooted whether it were not well to wait for the opinion of the British Government before remonstrating with Prussia; but it was thought better to act at once. There is no less meaning in the fact, it is said, that the Emperor is unwilling to believe that the Cabinet of Berlin could be so regardless of the principles of non-intervention, and he would willingly receive such explanations as would remove all cause of disquiet."

La France says:

"We believe ourselves correct in stating that Austria is disposed to join the policy of France and England on the Polish question."

A petition in favor of Poland had been presented to the French Senate by M. GRANIER. It bore 2,000 signatures. A Committee of the Senate would report upon it.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 24th February, expresses the hope that the Convention between Russia and Prussia will be abandoned, and says the voice raised by Europe against Prussia is still only a warning—the Prussian Government will hardly desire that it should become a threat.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives a rumor that Prussia had positively refused to yield to the representations which the French Ambassador had been instructed to offer.

La France points out to Russia the expediency, in order to avoid a general war, of giving liberal institutions to Poland.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says nothing was talked of but a triple alliance of England, France and Austria, with a view to a solution of the Polish question, which was taking precedence of everything else.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The advices in regard to the insurrection are meagre and vague. LANGIEWICZ is stated to have cut off the retreat of the Russians near Siobnica, and to be pressing them toward the Austrian frontier. Berlin papers announce that the Russian frontier town of Dobrzn, opposite the Prussian frontier town of Gollub, had been occupied by the Russian military for eight hours, in consequence of a rumor that the insurgents would arrive here.

There were rumors of engagements having taken place near Prebitkau and Kadzoik.

KROCZOWSKI, one of the insurgent chiefs, had committed suicide.

A Warsaw telegram of the 23d says:

"The Russian authorities have been reinstated in Mscichord and Olkusz.

It is stated in official quarters that MIERSLAWSKI has been defeated near Kadzinjawa, that he himself is a fugitive, and that his correspondence has been seized."

A late telegram from Cracow says that LANGIEWICZ had advanced as far as Kielce, and was marching upon Miechow. *One thousand five hundred well-armed* insurgents were posted near Opatowe. The insurgents had destroyed some bridges on the Warsaw railway. They are now reported to have beaten the Russians near Dudzenka, taking two cannons.

The police had seized 500 grenades at Berlin in possession of Polish inhabitants. Three persons had been arrested, and the public prosecutor received instructions to commence a judicial inquiry.

TURKEY.

ISMAIL PACHA, the new Viceroy of Egypt, had arrived at Constantinople. The firman confirming his accession to the throne had been read at the Porte.

An Imperial hatt has been published, announcing that the Sultan will, in future, surrender 52 per cent. of the revenues allotted by the civil list, ordering the reduction of official salaries, and the dismissal of all superfluous employes.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Committee upon the proposed loan of 700,000,000 lire, had reported in favor of the conclusion of the loan.

SPAIN.

The Bank of Spain had raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Resignations among the officers of the marine still continued.

GREECE.

M. CANIERES having tendered his resignation, a new Ministry was formed by MM. BULGARIS and RENGAS. Against this new Ministry, however, popular demonstrations were made, and it promptly resigned. There is in future to be no provisional Government, and the Ministry will be formed by the National Assembly itself.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 14, represent that in every part of that Republic cotton had been sown, and sanguine hopes of a great yield were entertained. The National Government had assisted the movement by sending circulars and seeds to the various Provincial Governments.

INDIA.

Private telegrams from Bombay to the 4th of February report an active demand for cotton goods and twist at advancing prices. Freights dull. Exchange, 2s. 11d.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 24th opened firmly, but closed flat under the decline of the Paris Bourse. Consols 91¼ @¾ for both money and account. Money was easy in the open market at about 3½ @ cent. The demand for discount at the Bank was light.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Feb. 25—A. M.

COTTON—In a postscript to the *Arabia* news it was announced that the advices just to hand by the steamer *Saxonia*, had caused an improvement in Cotton and some demand for export in New-York. On Monday and Tuesday, however, the market was inactive, the sales only reaching 4,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. No reduction in prices was, however, quoted.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—The market was without change, and business was limited. If anything, the tone was rather firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., Gordon, Bacon & Co., and BIGGS, ARMS & Co., report Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat very dull, and 2@3d. ⅌ central lower, particularly for White. Red, which ranges from 9s. 3d. @9s. 6d. Corn difficult to sell. Mixed, 30s. @32s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS—No change in Beef or Pork, which are nominal. Bacon steady at 32s. @34s. Butter very dull. Cheese inactive and steady, 52s. @60s. 6d. Tallow neglected.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet; Pale, 20s. 6d.; Pearls, 21s. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice is fair demand at former prices. Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d. Spermaceti Oil, 60s. 6d. Rosin quiet, 20s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal. Petroleum—Nothing doing and very flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and rather lower. FLOUR quiet, but Americans about the same. SUGAR unsettled. COFFEE firm. RICE unchanged. TALLOW—Advancing tendency; P. C., dis. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 42s. 6d. SPERMS OIL advanced £4 ⅌ ton. SPERM PIE INOIL, 54s. @56s. 3d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., and JOHN ARMS & Co. report very little doing in any description of BREADSTUFFS, and prices of all sorts favor buyers.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business done.	
			Money.	Accounts.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent.	73	@ 74		
United States 6 ⅌ cent. 1874	55¾	@ 57¼	97	
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent.	42	@ 44		
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent.	42	@ 44		
Atlantic & Gt. Western				
1st Mortgage				
Do. 2d Mortgage	23¾	@ 24¼	49	
Do. 3d Mortgage	23	@ 24	10	
Erie shares	44¾	@ 45¼	44¾	5
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. Pref.	70	@ 72		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. 1st Mtg. 1897	72	@ 75		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d Mtg. 1897	72	@ 75		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. 3d Mtg. 1898	72	@ 75	76¼	
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. 4th Mtg.	72	@ 75		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. 5th Mtg.	72	@ 75	74¼	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct. 1875	79	@ 80		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1875	79	@ 80		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1875	79	@ 80	79	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1875	79	@ 80

THE ARMY AND THE WAR.

Letter from a New-York Volunteer on the Duty of the People.

CAMP 122D N. Y. V., NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

HON. RALPH RICHARDS—*My Dear Sir*: Seeing your name in one of the public prints to-day, put it in my mind to write you, the more especially as you are in some measure both the representative and manufacturer of public sentiment at home. I have been more and more impressed of late with a belief that the people at home do not stand up to that high mark of patriotism and of public effort which the exigencies of this gigantic war demand, and which the sublime sacrifice and self-denial of our brave soldiers and a great and virtuous people entitle us to expect. The public Press and all the various modes for the expression of public sentiment indicate that a large portion of the Northern people, and, it is greatly to be feared, a majority of them, look with doubt upon the issue of this struggle, and are ready to abandon it upon any, even dishonorable terms. The prevalence of this idea in the army has weakened the courage and heroic fortitude, prepared it for weak and unmanly concessions, robbed it of the high and holy aims which sanctified its efforts, and has in a great measure reduced it from an army of patriots fighting for a great cause and conscious of the responsibility of their mission and the estimation which posterity will place upon their efforts, to an army of mercenaries, entering the service for the large bounties offered, serving in it grudgingly and of necessity, and working with aching hearts for any moment in which they may possibly leave it.

These are painful facts, but they are daily impressed upon my mind by what I see and hear. What the army needs and what the country needs is an assurance that the North is firm and resolute in its purpose to prosecute this war to its utter end, and that no compromise, concession or power is to intervene until rebellion is utterly and entirely crushed, and the old flag floats in triumph over every inch of the land and over the sea, with no foe in arms against it. The danger which now menaces a the triumph of our cause is not found on Southern soil, nor from rebel arms. It is to be found at home, and in the weak and cowardly hearts of our own people. If they will but trust God implicitly, rely upon themselves and unfaltering confidence, laying all things and believing all things, for the cause, as well as doing all things for it, though we may have to pass through yet other disasters and calamities, suffer yet further shame and humiliation, otherwise our cause by the rich blood of our kindred and friends, and pass through yet further baptisms of fire and blood—notwithstanding all this the future is secure, and triumph will in the end crown our efforts and reward them with the rich blessings of an assured peace, a settled government, and a vital liberty. For in this war the laws of necessity fall for us not to succeed but only measurably hold our own. Time will favor our battles, win our victories; and if he does not crown us with laurels will bless us with the substantial fruits of victory. Physical exhaustion must in the end succor the Southern people. The laws are certain which declare that the South must reach that point long before we approach it. She is confessedly first drawing sign to it, and the consciousness of this it is which has nerved her to a spasmodic energy which has something of the hectic and vital force. But the only of her final dissolution is just approaching and the more speedily reached if you men of the North will with the heroic spirit as well as generous nerve hold up and sustain the hands of your brethren in the fight. I hit so sickened many painful doubts of late of the final issue of this war; doubts based entirely upon fears of the cheerfulness of purposes of our people.

When I reflect upon the nature of the cause in which we are engaged, in the issues of which are the life contingent of a great people and an exalted civilization, the security of future generations, and all things else which a beneficent God would bless for its goodness or curse for its wickedness, and when I reflect upon the precious blood which has already been shed in such lavish abundance, and the countless treasure lavishly expended, the gigantic efforts already made, and the noble prize almost secured, I am filled with rage and indignation that these grand efforts, these rich sacrifices, shall come to naught, and shipwreck come to the cause, through the cowardice, the weakness, the falsehood, or the low ambition of our own people. If through the machinations of these men is inworthy peace is ever brought about, the blood of our brethren, which has so freely drenched the Southern soil, will rise up from the ground for vengeance upon the traitors who have betrayed them and their chosen cause.

I implore you labor early and late, in season and out of season, among your friends, your neighbors and your acquaintances, in public and in private, whenever and wherever your influence can be felt, to bring back our people once more to that high standard of public virtue and public confidence which swept up like the tides of the great ocean upon the heel of the bloody disaster of Bull Run. A single manifestation of such an imperial and fast fixed resolve to win, would do more to secure the final triumph of our armies than a victory on the Rappahannock. Let you all pardon my warmth. I have written from a full heart. I have devoted myself to a cause which I esteem the noblest and the best which ever sanctified the efforts of a Christian soldier, and I cannot speak otherwise than earnestly, when the peril of that cause is the subject. We are in the midst of a terrible storm. An intensely cold snow-storm has moderated somewhat and a heavy rain is now falling, and unplumbed depths of mud will be yawning to receive us by morning. We are now in Sickl's Grand Reserve Division, Army of the Potomac, consisting of Gen. Sickl's corps (our own) and Stahl's corps. The men are comfortably enough housed in huts built of rails abandoned by some of Sickl's (now Stahl's) men. They have, however, much picket duty to do, which in this inclement and stormy time, is very trying to them.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Yours to the end, A. H. FANNER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MATTERS.

Resignation of Col. Lefferts—Wing Drills—A New Adjutant, etc.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, who has commanded the Seventh Regiment since the resignation of Col. DURYEA, is about to take leave of that corps, and has accordingly issued the following:

BROTHER OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: I am about to issue my last order, and to tell you that I shall no longer command the regiment. As a duty, you understand what it cost me to sever my connection with those in whose company I have passed so many pleasant hours; but family cares and business relations, with constantly-increasing demands upon my time, have long rendered it my duty to tender my resignation, which I now cheerfully do.

In the year 1851 I was elected from the ranks of the Eighth Company to a commission as Major in the regiment, later to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for nearly four years past I have served as Colonel Commanding the regiment, and I have to thank you most sincerely for your unwavering support and the cheerful confidence with which you have always clothed my orders. How far we have been successful in maintaining the standard and esprit de corps of the regiment is known, I think, by its numerical strength and the high character of its organization, as it stands to-day. Notwithstanding the heavy demands upon our ranks, since the war commenced, 27 officers—of whom we have furnished to each three and four hundred of various grades, most of them now serving in the army—and 1,200 men have left our ranks for the eleven hundred rank and file, who are ready for duty, in the service which, you have represented during the past two years, have been honorably acknowledged by the General Government, as well as by the people of this state, and when impartial history shall record the events of the mighty struggle now going on, the Seventh Regiment will stand unsullied honor, in contrast with those mobil spirits who have flocked to our country's standard, to defend self aggrandizing and Republican liberty, and the names of many comrades—BRONSON, FARRAR, ELLIOTT, O'BRIEN, and others, who have fallen in the front of battle—are strewed in mourning drapery on your walls, in touching tribute to their bravery. May your fame—will claim conspicuous places on the scroll which is to tell posterity of those who fell in defence of the Constitution and the laws.

My proudest boast—the happiest of my recollections—is that I have never asked of you any service or anything even out of the line of official duty, which has not been most cheerfully performed, and I have ever evidenced of a friendship and mutual attachment, which I shall still cherish, even our official relations shall have ceased to exist.

Let the regiment only be true to itself, and no defence of its acts will ever be needed; its history will be recorded in the hearts of our citizens.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1863.

Adjt.-Gen. Gen. W. Swan, who has served in the regiment many years, has resigned, and Wm. E. Hows has been appointed to the position. H. M. Furnss has been elected First Lieutenant and Geo. H. Kingsbury Second Lieutenant of Company A.

The right wing of the regiment will drill at the armory to-night, and the left wing on Friday night. The next concert takes place at the armory a week from Saturday.

Humorous Illustrations of Southern Life.

Mrs. N. S. BETANY gave a very interesting series of readings illustrating the humorous phases of Southern life, at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The audience present filled the hall comfortably, and the illustrations were received with marked applause. The syllabus was divided into two parts of four sections each. The selections were mostly founded on the characteristics of the negro as they appear in the South, and were truthful in their conception. Her description of yellow fever time in New-Orleans was as accurate as pathetic, and her ministry of old Aunts Dicey and Chloe humorous. The whole entertainment was well received, and gave satisfaction to all present. Whenever Mrs. BETANY may repeat her [illegible] "draw" large and [illegible]

Commencement of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital.

The thirteenth annual Commencement of the above institution took place Tuesday evening at the College, in Thirteenth-street. The proceedings were opened with prayer, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, after which the Hippocratic oath was administered to the graduating class, by Prof. RAYMAN. Rev. Dr. J. M. [illegible] then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following gentlemen, they having complied with the necessary regulations, and passed a satisfactory examination in the various departments of medicine and surgery, before the Faculty and the Board of Censors:

Charles A. Bacon, H. L. B. Hart, New-York; John [illegible], Connecticut; Milo [illegible], New-York; Stocks; Samuel H. Redman, John H. Thompson, Esq., [illegible], Pennsylvania; Ferdinand [illegible], New-York; Artigas, France; David Buchanan, Scotland; Sexton, [illegible], New-York.

Dr. RAYMAN announced that Honorary Degrees were conferred on Dr. Geo. Fenn, Resident Physician on Ward's Island, and Dr. RICHARD S. SATTERLEE Medical Purveyor in the United States Army.

The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. H. G. COX. He defined the objects of medicine, and the sources from which it derived its powers. The speaker dwelt at some length on the advancement of the science, and hoped that the class before him would be able to twine around their temples the wreath of success.

Prof. J. V. C. SMITH then read the report of the Committee of the Faculty on the awarding of the Non-Academic Prizes. They recommended that the first prize of a diploma should be given to Henry HARRY HARRY, for his thesis on anesthetics, and the other to John H. THOMPSON, author of a thesis on Spinal Diseases.

The valedictory was delivered by John H. THOMPSON, and was well received by the audience. Dr. RAYMAN stated that the Faculty took pleasure in announcing that the Spring course of Lectures would commence on Monday, March 30, and would be as follows:

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Prof. CHASSOCKY.
On Military Surgery, by Prof. STEARNS.
On Solid of the Diseases Peculiar to Women, by Prof. DUNN.
On the Management of Infants, by Prof. JAMES.
On Operative Obstetrics, (Practical Course,) by Prof. [illegible]
On Venereal and Sexual Anatomy, by Prof. [illegible]
On Operations on the Eye, by Prof. HOLCOMB.
On the Art of Prescribing, by Prof. FENN.
On Diseases of the Chest, by Prof. [illegible]
On the Medical Uses of Electricity, by Prof. VARIAN.
WEDNESDAY.
On Microscopic Anatomy, by Dr. SANDERS.

The course will begin for the Regular Students of the College. The dissections will commence immediately this year, and will be as follows:

Mondays, 9 A. M., Surgical, Prof. CHASSOCKY.
Tuesdays, 11 A. M., Eye and Ear, Prof. HOLCOMB.
Thursdays, 9 A. M., Children, Prof. JAMES.
Wednesdays, 12 M., Venereal, Prof. DUNN and MORGAN.
Thursdays, 12 M., Surgical, Prof. CHASSOCKY.
Fridays, 8 P. M., Children, Prof. JAMES.
Saturdays, 11 A. M., Medical, Prof. COX.

The exercises closed with the benediction.

News by the Steamship of the Massachusetts.

The *Massachusetts* transport and supply steamer of the South Atlantic fleet sailed from this port yesterday, with an immense cargo of stores, provisions and ammunition and a large number of passengers. She took out a quantity of things that are to be used in a "big fight" soon to come off. It is believed in naval circles that this is the last trip which this ship will make to the present headquarters of Dupont's squadron. She is armed with heavy guns, and can protect herself from the pirates.

THE MONITOR.

A Washington correspondent informs us that there is a good chance of the Monitor being retained in the navy, although she is now at the bottom of the sea. Mr. W. H. FAIRBANK, of Washington, has made a proposition to raise her for 30,000, if the Government finds her whereabouts and furnishes men. Several prominent officers are endeavoring to get Mr. WELLES to accept the proposal, and thus preserve the pioneer of our iron-clad fleet.

The screw steam-gunboat *Conrad* has been ordered as guard ship to Fortress Monroe. She is now here, and will be pulled to Hampton in a few weeks. Capt. W. Jameson commands her. The *Conrad* is one of Cadwalader's vessels, purchased in 1856.

Among the propositions recently made to the Navy Department is one from a Mr. A. B. Stetter, of New-York, to build an iron steam vessel capable of making fifteen miles an hour, for $17,000. He is confident such a craft would overhaul the Alabama.

ANOTHER BOARD ORDERED.

Yesterday a Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. Bowers, Lieut. FRANKENBERG and Purser BAKER, convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of examining the losses in the various departments in the ship's management. Mr. BAKER, the beer informer, and all the other witnesses, were summoned to attend. Money-lending, contracting, disposing, and all such matters, will be investigated henceforward, and persons who have paid to be retained on the working list are wanted to testify to the facts.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, a car fitted up by the Sanitary Commission, in charge of Dr. HAMMOND, arrived in Jersey City. The car contained twenty sick and wounded men from Alexandria, who were brought through probably more comfortably and with less fatigue than the same number of men in the same condition was ever moved before. There is every facility for cooking, warming and ventilating the car. Each man has on his own cot—his own bed, covered with his own blanket. These cots are hung on India-rubber ties, and can be removed without trouble or distress to the patient.

The men seem cheerful, and we learned from personal conversation with the most of them, that the journey had been performed without pain or weariness.

Surgeon C. McDougall, Medical Director of the Department of the East, was on hand, as usual, personally superintending their removal to the hospitals, assisted by Surgeons DAXON and DYER.

Capt. ELLSWORTH provided the cleanest and best of beds, a good warm dinner, with kind, cheerful words, and sent off the boat the Thomas P. Way left for David's Island. Part of the men were to be left there and a part at Stark at the Ladies' Home Hospital, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the jury in the case of EDWARD McCORMICK, tried for the murder of policeman BERNE L. WILLIAMS, came into Court after having been together all Tuesday night, and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The Court accordingly discharged the jury, having previously suggested to them the propriety of their keeping themselves in for New-York hotel together.

Dr. EDWIN M. BROWN was then arraigned for trial, on a charge of procuring an abortion upon Catharine [illegible]. This is the notorious Elizabeth-avenue abortion case, with which the public is already familiar. After a short recess of the Court, Judge BARNARD reminded the counsel in the case, who stated that at the instance of the prosecution, the witnesses were not sufficiently large to meet the probable wants of the case, he should adjourn the Court until 11 o'clock this morning, and meantime the Sheriff would be directed to summon fifty additional jurors. The Court then adjourned.

Drill of the Ambulance Corps.

An exhibition drill of the Ambulance and Sanitary corps, under the command of Col. HENRY R. TOURS, took place Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, in presence of a crowded audience, and with the auxiliary attraction of the Seventh Regiment Band. The exercises commenced with an allegorical tableau, illustrative of the sufferings of the soldiers on every battle-field. Then followed a drill of the corps, as soldiers of the camps in the act of succoring of the sick and wounded—as field attendants—as hospital attendants and guards—and finally, the ambulance corps in retreat. The tableaux were much the same as those exhibited some time since at Irving Hall, and described in the TIMES. The audience was much amused at the men killed to order, the bandaging and carrying of the wounded, &c. The drill as a soldiers was far so good as Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves; neither was the manner in handling the wounded very gentle, for did the force seem to be accomplished, since as many as six men were engaged in carrying one man from the field. The arming of such a corps with rifles would also, it would seem, give the men too much to carry besides the necessary accoutrements of the corps and comforts for the wounded. All of these defects, however, can be easily remedied, by adopting some of the many excellent features of an ambulance corps heretofore laid before the War Department. From the hilarity of the audience, it is not to be supposed that the sham wounds, the mimic lamenes, or the feigned groans of the wounded, were calculated to bring to mind the horrors of the battle-field.

At the close of the exhibition, Col. TOURS made a speech, setting forth the necessity for the corps, the defeat of the bill by the Senate, the project of organizing the corps as a cavalry regiment, and returning thanks to various gentlemen for their aid to the corps.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible] Term.—*Part II.*—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 269, [illegible] 271, 272, 273, 157. Demurrer—No. 21.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1271, 1607, 1311, 1743, 1275, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1779, 1781. *Part II.*—Nos. 1011, 1329, 1339, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455,

cluding Scotch at $@$@41, and No. 1 American at [illegible]

LATHS—Have been quiet at former rates. Sales at [illegible]

LEATHER—Has been in less demand; prices of [illegible] have been depressed; other kinds have been quoted very dull.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand, at [illegible] for Common, and [illegible] for Lump, @ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, [illegible] hhds. new crop Porto Rico at [illegible], and 200 bbls. old and new crop Muscovado at [illegible] @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been quite [illegible], and other have been little off the table, including 50 bbls. by auction, at 67 37½, and the balance on private terms, @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been receive and depressed. Sales 450 bbls., at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess, $15 75 for new Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for old and new Prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7½@8½c. for Hams, and 5½@6c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon is in good request at 7½@8½c. @ lb. Sales, 1,750 boxes, Lard is heavy and cheaper; sales, 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 10½@11½c. @ lb. Beef is less sought after; sales [illegible] bbls., at $12@$12 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for Plain do. @ bbl. Prime Mess [illegible] $17 @ tierce; India Mess, $26@$28 @ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 @ tcc. Butter is far less request, at 11@22c. for poor to choice Western, and [illegible] for choice of very choice State. @ lb. Cheese is in good request demand at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, inside our last, of 15 bbls Carolina, at 6@7c. and 1,000 bags East India, part at [illegible] @ 100 lb.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in demand at 7@8c., and pure refined at 21c. @ lb.

SUGAR—Has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 800 hhds., including New-Orleans at [illegible], $12@$12½, and Cuba at 10½@10¾c.; also, 114 boxes Havana, at [illegible] @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 105,000 lbs., at 12¾@12¾c., and [illegible]. Association, at 12½c. @ lb. Messrs. Kinney & Corr notice the week's receipts thus: "For the past week we have to notice a decline of ¼c., owing to the rapid fall in gold, and consequent stagnation in the exchange market, which has caused shippers to stop purchasing until the excitement has somewhat subsided. The supply of prime has been very small, and we quote 12¾c. as the fair price, although some choice brands would bring 12¾. Price this date, 1856, 11c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 11c.; 1861, 10¾c.; 1862, 9¾c. @ lb."

WHISKEY—Sales 560 bbls. in lots at 47@48c. @ gallon.

WOOL—Has been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, 600 bales Flour were taken at 1s. 6d. @ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 5¾d. @ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. @ tcc.; 300 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 7s. @ bbl.; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions at 17s. 6d. @cwt., by sailing vessel, and 30s. @60c. by steamer, and 15 tons Tallow, by steamer, at 60s. @ ton. For Bristol—100 bbls. Tallow at 22s. @ ton. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: A Br. ship, 680 tons, to London, 4,500 Petroleum at 7c. free a New-York; barq, 429 tons, to Grangemouth, 2,500 Petroleum, 5c. free two barrs, 417 tons and 428 tons, to Oporto, Wheat 11d., Flour 4c., and Bbl. Staves for damage; 23 Br. ships, 998 tons, to Havre, 2,000 [illegible]; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to Greytown, Nic., and back, $1,600 and 60 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; half in gold; one, 126 tons, same voyage, $1,600; half in gold; a bark, 499 tons, from Milnebaypoint to Aspinwall, coal, $7; a brig, 320 tons, to Boston, coal, half cargo, $7 50c.; a bark, 299 tons, to Boston, $3; a British bark, 412 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a British barq, $2,100; a British bark, 293 tons, to Sagua and back, sugar, &c.; a ship, 674 tons, from Frankfort, Me., to River Plate, an Italian brig, 261 tons, to Montevideo; a British bark, 336 tons, to Havana and back to New-York or to Cowes or Falmouth for orders; a barq, 622 tons, to Melbourne, a British brig, 298 tons, to Matanzas and back; and a brig, 290 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Mar. 4	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Mar. 11	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Mar. 14	Portland	Liverpool
Arabia	Mar. 19	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Mar. 28	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Mar. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Kedar	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Kedar	April 8	New-York	Liverpool

FROM SENDAY.

Bavaria	Feb. 28	Southampton	New-York
City of Baltimore	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Feb. 28	Liverpool	Portland
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Mar. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Mar. 1	Liverpool	Boston
Asia	Mar. 7	Southampton	New-York
Bavaria	Mar. 7	Southampton	New-York
Germania	April 11	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails per steamship Norwich, for Portland, close on Friday at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per the City of New-York, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, per the City of New-York, close on the same day at 10½ A. M.

Mails for the Southern Coast and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana, the West Indies and New-Orleans, per the Columbia, close at 3 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Northern Port Royal, Beaufort, North and South Carolina, per steamship Fox-Kan, close at 3 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mail and Rail, Rutland, 8:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands, close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

On Sundays all Mail closes at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

FRIENDS—I REPLY FOR THE ABSENT ONE: WHO WILL YOU BE? FROM YOU. PATRIOT.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSE, DOCTRESS, 1 Lynn-st., Boston, will see ladies with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; tells how, when, and to whom married; shows a lady a picture of her future husband or absent friend; locks and keys free. Ring immaterial; half.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN, (LATE OF THIS CITY) but now in Iowa, desires to correspond with a lady of respectability, about his own age, with a view to matrimony, should the parties mutually like each other. He would prefer a lady who would be willing to come a correspondence with a lady who would be willing to come to Iowa, with a view to matrimony on his return home; she must be possessing an amiable disposition, be in good health, and a pleasant companion. All answers will be favorably regarded. Address, in confidence, and sincerely, PATRIOT, Station Flower Office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

MAINTAINS THE WATER-EVENNESS OF A FOUD ABSORBENT OF MILK, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KELLY & ELLIOT, No. 332 Broadway.

Also—The Gothic Furnace, the Eclipse Clothes Wringer.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STERLLA MATCHES.

These matches ignite without sulphur, and burn [illegible] Indispensable for use in the parlor and [illegible] They are put up in fancy colored boxes, and [illegible] for family use and for [illegible] Orders for [illegible] F. C. [illegible] No. 36 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WOULD [illegible] to any lady who could make a living. Good [illegible] Address TRUTH, Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—From 300 to 500 [illegible] copy the costs and half costs, at the brewery of HOWARD & FOULKE, Lower Grand and Sycamore-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Any brewer having a surplus can find a ready market. M. A. reasonable price, by calling [illegible]

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON AC-count of wounds received in battle, and wishing to procure their $100 bounty, will bring their discharges and proofs of wounds received in the office of NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 111 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all kinds, new and second hand; one portable locomotive engine, new 18 inch Reynolds's Corliss Engine, new, all complete, by THOS. E. MILLS, No. 114 Wall-st.

WANTED FOR CASH—FOUR HYDRAULIC Presses; ram 9 to 20-inch diameter, 7 to 24 feet run, from 2 to 3 feet between the rods. Address A. FARGHON, by letter, No. 428 Washington-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—MERRITT & WOOD HAVE REmoved from 256 Fulton-st. to No. 23 Barclay-st., three doors below Church-st.

New-York, March 11, 1863.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank. Hours 10 to 3 and [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

D. A. Gregory, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHITE BEANS.

Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, March 14, at Merchants No. 10 Green-st.,

1,300 barrels White Beans, (condemned) (Have just been repurchased, and will be sold as four different qualities. Samples exclusive. Terms cash. Sale by order

Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. S. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with A. H. BULLEY.)

FIFTEEN LOTS, ON TENTH-AV., THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREETS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH-AVENUE—1 lot, north side, 125 feet west of 10th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE—1 lot, west side, 50 feet 3 inches north of 38th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE—1 lot, east side, 50 feet 3 inches north of 38th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—2 lots, north side, 475 feet east of 11th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE—1 lot, north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE—2 lots, south side, 112 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTH-STREET—2 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 23 Wall-st.

D. A. Gregory, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, At Taylor's Warehouse, No. [illegible] (About 200 Green-Salted and Dry Hides, has arrived. Also, 25 barrels Tallow.

Sale positive.

Order of Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. S. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

Russell W. Wanzer, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—$5,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SPLENDID DECORATIONS AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, being the [illegible] Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery are beautifully furnished with everything requisite for a [illegible] family, including a superb rosewood piano, [illegible] bronzes, rich cabinets and French and painted decorations that cost over $2,000; rich china, cut glass, silverware, curtains, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, superb beds, mattresses and bedding. No postponement. Sale positive as to hour.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The valuable three brick houses and lot, No. 9 Chambers-st., north side, between Chatham-st. and City Hall-place. Lot 26 feet front, 26 feet rear, about 41 feet in depth; rent, $1,800 per annum.

Maps, &c., at the Office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered at auction, consisting of parlor, bedroom, library and dining suites, in great variety; library tables, bureaus, escritoires, chiffoniers, &c., &c.

The above are now on exhibition and worthy the attention of those wanting strictly first-class furniture. Sale positive.

Gideon Cook, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied assortment of very choice Household Furniture, on account of whom it may concern. Catalogues at sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE, WINE AND LEASE OF THE HOTEL JULIEN.

By DUREE & CO., at the Hotel Julien, by the Mortgagee, THIS DAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock—The whole of the elegant furniture, fixtures and fittings of said hotel, comprising French bedsteads and superior carpets, oil-cloths, cushions, curtains, chandeliers, easier, settees, Chamber suites, plate, china and other tableware, blankets, &c., plate and mounted, refrigerators, dining tables, chairs, [illegible] wash, cutlery, table and bed linen, &c., and all articles found in a first-class hotel. Also, the lease of the premises, with the valuable improvements. Also, some valuable [illegible] furniture, paintings, &c., at 11 o'clock. Sale positive. No. 23 Wall-st.

A. M. Cristaldi, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., &c., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at office of Auctioneer, No. 17 Nassau-st., the [illegible] Jewelry will sell, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 8½ o'clock, about 100 diamond articles, consisting of cluster earrings, brooches and rings; single stone do., do.; [illegible] studs; sleeve buttons, crosses, bracelets, necklaces, rings, [illegible] Also, a very fine assortment of gold watches, many being clasp diamond, full set, and an elegant pearl necklace, [illegible] with a large assortment of fine gold watches from the celebrated manufactories of Messrs. Jurgensen, Bonnegy, Bondel, Tobias, Robinson, Molson, Johnson and others, with a variety of silver watches, levers, and repeaters; also, the remainder of silver table ware, and a large lot of fine jewelry, watch movements, plated ware, and regulators, jewelry's tools, clock clasp, &c. Catalogues at sale. Also, one large outside regulator.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROAD AND NEW-STS., BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

By order of Albert Smith, Executor of the Estate of Oliver Wolcott:

Broad and New-streets.—The valuable property, No. 48 Broad-st., running through to No. 38 New-st., being 21 feet on Broad-st. and 22 feet on New-st., and rent 11 inches on the north side, and 163 feet 9 inches on the south side.

TERMS: 50 CENT. CASH, BALANCE PAYMENTS.

Maps, &c., at the Office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROAD AND NEW-STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of J. N. Peters, deceased:

Broad-st. 127 New-st.—The valuable property known as Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st., running through to 43 Excelsior-st., and 125 feet 6 inches south side, more or less.

Terms of Sale.—Four per cent. on day of sale; $100,000 to remain, balance can remain on mortgage for 5 years at 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property, 19 feet 10 inches on 116th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.: Gothic house and lot, 44 feet on Broadway and East-st., also one on East, East River, Long Island, &c.; house contains laundry, [illegible] and lot, 44 feet on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.
WINTER GARDEN—Love.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Rough Diamond.
WALLACK'S—Rafflesfield—Little Treasure.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella; or, the Power of Love.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Gen. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours—Syro-Arabic Troupe.
HARVARD'S HALL OF ART—Four Panoramas in one Night.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rumors have reached Memphis, and are thence telegraphed, that an engagement has taken place at Port Hudson. If there has been a battle there, it is pretty certain to have been a victory for our forces—else we should before now have heard of it from the rebels.

Important changes in the rebel army are noted in our telegrams this morning. PEMBERTON, until recently commanding in the Department of the Mississippi, has been removed, and BRAGG has been put in his place; while LONGSTREET has taken command of BRAGG's old division in Middle Tennessee. It is said also that PRICE is again to operate in Missouri, he having obtained from the rebel Government all the power he required; and that KIRBY SMITH will go to Arkansas, while HINDMAN will be sent east of the Mississippi, and HOLMES will be removed.

We have reports from the Army of the Potomac, corroborated by reports from the rebels themselves, that large numbers of the rebel troops are being withdrawn from the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. It is known positively that LONGSTREET has gone—the Charleston *Mercury* says—taking his entire division with him.

We have another bad report from Tennessee. It is stated in a dispatch from Jackson that two hundred men and two pieces of artillery belonging to Gen. SULLIVAN'S division have been surrounded by rebel cavalry and captured. No particulars are yet received.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. DAVIS' resolution, submitted on Monday, calling for information, to be submitted at the next session, regarding the number of persons employed in the civil service of the Government, was passed, after some debate. An executive session was then held.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes was reported favorably. The bill to extend the Chenango Canal was passed—20 to 8; also the bill relative to the collection of taxes in New-York City. An Executive Session was then held, after which the bill to appropriate the remainder of the Canal revenues of 1863 was passed. The Assessment bill was again considered, as the special order, until the adjournment.

In the Assembly a report was received from the Auditor of the Canal Department, of the moneys received for Canal tolls and paid out. A large number of bills were reported favorably—among them one to authorize the extension of streets between Fortieth and Forty-third streets, New-York. A bill was reported to regulate the fees of public officers so as to make them conform to the National currency. A bill appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of Beaver River was also reported. Among the bills noticed, was one to establish a ferry from Mott Haven to Tenth-street, New-York. Mr. McCANN introduced a bill to establish a Police for the City of New-York. It makes the City and County one district, and the Mayor, Recorder and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas Commissioners. The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamships *City of Baltimore* and *Kangaroo* arrived at this port this morning, the former from Liverpool on the 24th ult., and from Queenstown on the 26th, with four days later advices from Europe. The *Kangaroo's* advices are no later than before received. The news by the *City of Baltimore* is interesting and important. The London *Times* announces that the arrangements for the Confederate loan in Paris have been perfected. WASHINGTON'S Birthday was observed with great spirit by the Americans in London, Minister ADAMS making a speech on the occasion. The Philadelphia ship with relief for the Lancashire operatives had arrived at Liverpool. A monster meeting assembled in Manchester on the occasion of the presentation of an address of thanks to the Commander of the *George Griswold*, the New-York relief ship. The call for the correspondence between the rebel Commissioner MASON and the British Government, on the subject of recognition, to be made in the House of Commons, had been postponed. The Polish question was assuming ominous importance. No doubt was entertained that LOUIS NAPOLEON would intervene. The accounts of the progress of the Revolution are conflicting, and apparently unreliable. The Liverpool Cotton market was languid. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull.

CASSIUS M. CLAY was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia, vice SIMON CAMERON.

The substance of the opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term in JEFFERSON' case, delivered by Justice INGRAHAM, will be found in the law column. The opinion embraces many points of interest.

The Jury in the case of EDWARD McCORMICK, tried in the Court of Over and Terminer for the murder of Policeman H. L. WILLIAMS, came into Court yesterday morning and announced that they could not agree, and were discharged. The case was set down to be retried on Wednesday next. The trial of Dr. E. M. BROWN for abortion (the Eighth-avenue abortion case) will commence at 11 o'clock to-day.

The Gold market was unusually quiet yesterday, closing at 137. The price of United States Stocks improved 1@1½ ⅌ cent., on the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States settling the question of taxation. The City Bank Stocks improved from the same cause. The Railway Share market was depressed early in the day; but recovered late in the afternoon.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were also in less request, but essentially unchanged in value. Cotton was heavy and a shade cheaper. Whisky was less sought after, as also were Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Fruit and Tobacco. A fair business was reported in Fish, Tallow and Foreign Coal. Freights were quiet, with 497 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Copperheads and the Soldiers.

"The idea of officers and men sent to the battle-field to fight against an enemy in arms, turning their backs upon their enemy, and their faces upon the men who feed them, clothe them, and who have given them all the liberties they ever had, and who, *instead of them*, mean to maintain those liberties! [cheers.] They cannot frighten any man who is fit to be a freeman." Thus VALLANDIGHAM scoffs at the soldiers. To avoid cavil we extract from the *World's* report of the speech. The patriotic appeals and remonstrances, which have come up from the camps, are answered with this venom.

We have learned to expect almost anything in the way of malignity from this accomplice of treason, but we were hardly prepared for this. It is the very quintessence of insolence. "Officers and men sent!"—that is to say they are *hirelings*. "Turning their backs upon their enemy!"—that is to say they are *cowards*. "Their faces upon the men who feed them!"—that is to say they are *degrades*. "Instead of them, we mean to maintain those liberties!"—that is to say they are *renegades and traitors*. Such is the meaning of the language, if it means anything, addressed by the Copperhead chief to the patriots who rallied to the old flag when traitors were smiting it to the dust—who, in devotion to that same "standard-sheet," for well-nigh two long years, have been encountering privation, disease, and the rage of battle, till the graves of their comrades are crowding hill-side and plain. Their offence is that they have rebuked sympathy with the enemy, and have besought their fathers and brothers, whom they left behind, to stand firm. For this alone are they thus reviled.

The Copperhead leaders have done their best to alienate the soldiers from the National cause. They have sent to them seditious speeches and papers, without price and without stint; they have sought to fasten upon them officers of their own sort; they have been quick to seize every opportunity to make it appear that the Government was treating them with neglect or injustice; they have magnified difficulties, and darkened every prospect; they have tried to discourage, by holding out that there was no chance of future reinforcement, that enlistments were at an end and conscription impossible; they have sought to play upon every private feeling touching Slavery and the black man, and to stir up every old political prejudice; they have, so far as they were able, presented every temptation, and afforded every facility to desertion. Never was there a more systematic or persistent effort to demoralize an army than has been made upon the National forces for the last six months. It has all been futile. The army, as a whole, has, in the sublimest manner, kept true to the cause. Nay, it has more than kept true. It has acquired a depth of earnestness, an intensity of determination, of far more real force and worth than their first buoyant enthusiasm. Hard experience has sobered it, but only to make it all the sterner. The blood it has poured out for the old flag has only made that flag all the more sacred. What was before a public sentiment has now acquired something of the force of a personal passion. Private spirit is combined with public spirit. Infinitely less than ever will our soldiers willingly submit to see that flag, after the sacrifices they have made for it, lowered to the feet of traitors. This feeling pervades the entire army. It is its dominant emotion, its master impulse. All political influences are as nothing against this; and so, in fact, is every extraneous consideration. *Come what may, that flag shall float to triumph*, is now, as never before, the universal inspiration. The appeals and remonstrances which have been coming from so many regiments, have been no less remarkable for their unanimity than their emphasis.

Baffled and foiled, the Copperheads vent upon the faithful army their most rancorous spite. They have very bitterly denounced loyal men of all classes; but we can recall no such utterly malignant and contemptuous continuity as this. It cannot be considered merely as the wild escapade of a single individual. The fact that it was loudly cheered, and that it continued to receive applause as it was repeated in various forms, evinced that it was in complete harmony with the feelings of the whole Copperhead gathering. The species everywhere has become infected with this hatred of the soldiers. At the West their virulence is even less decent than here. "ROSECRANS has written himself down an ass," was the ejaculation of the Chicago *Times*—which is the leading Copperhead organ of the Northwest—upon the letter which thrilled every patriotic pulse in the land. It is with these rebel sympathizers as with the rebels themselves—treason to the flag develops special rage against its special defenders.

Were any new proof needed of the indecentation which has seized these peace factionists, we should have it in the full, in the unmeasured heaping of insult and abuse upon our heroic soldiers. It not only intensifies the righteous wrath of the army, but it kindles a fierce animosity against them in every one of the hundreds of thousands of Northern households to which these gallant men are bound. If it is just the indignity of all others most calculated to inflame the popular heart at large. They might better flout at and defile the glorious old flag itself, than thus vilify the men who are standing by it and for it in the deadly breach. Those recreants are as inscrutable as they are base, and are leaving nothing undone to make their swift destruction sure.

THE BENCH ON LEGAL TENDER.—The *Tribune* has a "sensation" rumor to the effect that one of our Judges of the Supreme Court is about to decide against the constitutionality of the law of Congress making "greenbacks" a legal tender in the payment of debts contracted before the law took effect. When we get such a decision it will be quite time enough to discuss its merits. For the present it seems to be quite sufficient to say that Judges are not in the habit of announcing beforehand what their decisions will be,—either to the public at large or to any special friends who might desire to profit by such knowledge. It is quite possible that such a decision may be given, for in these days of copperhead-ism and of a partisan judiciary, all things are possible in this direction. But it would amount to nothing whatever, beyond a fresh demonstration of the willingness of certain classes of men to embarrass and weaken the Government in every possible way at the present moment. It would certainly be reversed by the upper Courts.

Local Interests and Rights Against the National Welfare.

Thirty years ago, M. SISMONDI, the historian of the Italian Republics, writing in France of the dangers to which free Governments were exposed, spoke as follows of the relations of local authorities and local opinion to the interests of the nation at large:

"All these provincial authorities most immediately constituted by the people have most frequently, however, in defend the interests of their constituents against central authorities. Their resistance may be virtuous, patriotic, even enlightened, but enlightened by a light shed over parts, not over the whole. The duty of the Government of a great nation often requires it to call upon the nation to make sacrifices; every day it demands its money by taxation, or the purest of its blood, by even forced levies of soldiers or sailors. The provinces ill understand this necessity, and in past ages deputies assembled in the Parliaments of England, or in the States-General of France, wished for war, and refused their sovereigns the means of making it. It is only in later times that parliaments, become the great councils of the nation, have understood the necessities of government. Local assemblies do not yet understand them. They decide on questions of peace and war by their relation to their own province, or to its safety, or the danger by which it will be exposed, or to its employments, and to the interruption of its commerce, or by neighboring rivalries or hatreds. They decide on administrative questions by their relation to their district."

This was written mainly in reference to France. It was inspired by the study of the history of modern Europe, and it was written while we were still rejoicing in our strength and unity, and before a shade of doubt as to our security against all assaults, either from foes within or foes without, had passed over any body's mind, either in Europe or America. And yet there is not a line of it which does not derive ample support and illustration from what we now see passing before our eyes in every State in the Union. The "States Rights" party is a party which has been found in every free country since the world began. It is not new, nor is it peculiarly AMERICAN. When VALLANDIGHAM or FERNANDO WOOD are calling on New-Jersey or New-York to withdraw their troops from the army, to treat separately with the public enemy, to consider the welfare and honor of the State apart from the honor and welfare of the nation at large, they are but repeating a cry which was once as familiar in Athens and Florence, and Antwerp, and Ghent, as it is now in New-York and Cincinnati. But, if it should succeed in alluring us into ignoble courses, we shall deserve our fate tenfold more richly than those who have trodden the dark path before us, because we have tenfold their light, and ought to have profited by their experience.

If you ask a New-York Copperhead why he sighs for peace at any price, he will tell you that New-York has lost the Southern trade by the war, and will never recover it if it is protracted. If you make the same inquiry in Illinois, you will learn that corn only brings ten cents a bushel, and that freight to the seaboard is double what it was. If you ask in Connecticut, you are told that the carriage trade is suffering, and that there is a glut of clocks and brogans. If you ask in Pennsylvania, you are informed that DAVIS' manners and appearance are better than LINCOLN'S, and that niggers are an inferior race. And so on throughout the country. The malcontent wishes to break up the nation because of the personal inconvenience to which the war subjects him; another because he has not been consulted in the choice of a commander-in-chief, another because battles cause bloodshed; and another because the enemy is brave and skillful; and another because he has a vague fear that emancipation will lead to matrimonial alliances on a grand scale between freed negroes and white ladies.

Then there is another large sect, in whose minds the party to which they belong has taken the place of the nation at large. To them their opponents stand very much in the position of alien oppressors. There are Democrats in whose eyes the late Congress was a sort of foreign body, whose behests he is not bound to obey if he can help it. It was precisely what the Constitution of the United States prescribed it should be, and what the people of the United States made it, and yet we hear orators every day talking of it as if it were the British Parliament or the French Senate attempting to usurp jurisdiction here. When Gov. SEYMOUR was supposed to be about to oust the present Police Commissioners, on the Saturday following his inauguration, and appoint successors on the Monday following, so that the State Senate, which was to meet on the Tuesday, might not be able to interfere, the *World* highly applauded the trick, as a notable device for outwitting "the partisan Senate." The writer was evidently of opinion that, being mainly Republican, the Senate had no rights which any Democratic Governor was bound to recognize.

In the eyes of these men too, the public debt is but "a republican debt," for which Americans who do not belong to that party are not morally responsible. The army is "LINCOLN'S army," with whose glory or shame Democrats have no concern. The war is "GARRISON'S or GREELEY'S war," with which Americans who do not agree with these gentlemen have nothing to do. And there are men who do not care a straw for victory, if McCLELLAN does not win it, and would be rather glad of a defeat, because FITZ JOHN PORTER has been dismissed from the service. In short, if SIMONIDE were alive to-day, how many proofs might he not collect from the reports of Copperhead lectures and conventions in support of his assertion, "that the ancients understood liberty and the conditions of free governments infinitely better than we do. They gave to sustain their republics not phrases, but a spirit of life. They taught all citizens to make a religion of the love of country, *instead of considering their country only a mercantile partnership*, where profit and loss are calculated, and from which a man endeavors to retire when the balance is not favorable. They encompassed the majesty of the people with veneration, but the people was to them the whole of the nation, with every class of citizens, all its interests, all its recollections, all its hopes, all its glory."

Military Surprises.

The capture of Gen. STUART in his bed by a party of rebel cavalry at Fairfax Court-house is another of those utterly disgraceful incidents with which this war has abounded. There have been within the last four months half a dozen surprises inflicted on our cavalry on the Potomac, which have been so inexcusable and stupid, that they lead us to doubt not simply the military ability of our cavalry officers, but their common sense. Cavalry is commonly supposed to furnish the eyes and ears of the army; but ours, so far as their performance of outpost duty is concerned, have helped to bring the enemy down on our infantry and baggage rather than to keep them off. Our outposts seem to serve the purpose not of warning STUART off, but of letting him know where to attack us.

We may guess the way in which the picket duty of Col. JOHNSON'S command was performed, when a large party of the enemy were enabled to pass them unobserved, and to seize Gen. STUART in Fairfax Court-house. And what makes the story all the more racy is, that Col. JOHNSON, the cavalry officer in command of the post, was himself in bed, and undressed, and escaped in his shirt by taking refuge in the roof of a barn. We regret exceedingly that he was not caught, then and there, and carried into Dixie's Land, *in statu quo*. The appearance of a National cavalry officer, taken when on outpost duty in his night-shirt, paraded through a rebel town in the same airy costume, would not only have supplied the unfortunate inhabitants with some amusement, but have served as a severer warning to his comrades left behind than they are likely to receive in any other way.

We believe that in the regular army of any other country, such a thing as a cavalry officer in command of an outpost undressing and going to bed at night is unknown; we believe, moreover, that there are but few military men in any well-ordered service, who ever think, under such circumstances, of doing more than taking their coats off. We do not counsel our authorities to prescribe in what manner officers on duty at the front shall pass the night. But we do strongly urge that any cavalry who is surprised in this way be dismissed, and disgracefully dismissed, from service. The supineness, laxness, negligence, and indifference to the safety of the army which is revealed in all these raids of the enemy on our lines, not only produce the worst impression on the men, but create the worst possible impression abroad as to our chances of success.

The Prize Commissioners.

The comments which have been made in various quarters of late, upon the manner in which prize property has been disposed of at this port, indicate a good deal of misapprehension as to the powers and duties of the Prize Commissioners. It is not surprising that they should be but imperfectly understood, considering that we have, during the whole period of our national existence, been engaged in but two wars, both of short duration. The prize cases brought before our Courts in 1812 were few in number, and in the Mexican war we believe there were none at all, so that when the blockade was established last year, and Prize Commissioners appointed by the United States District Court, even the Bar was not very familiar with prize practice.

Prize Commissioners are to the Court sitting in Admiralty, very much what the Masters were to the old Court of Chancery. They possess no power or control whatever over prize property, except what is expressly granted them under the rules or by the order of the Court. As matters stand in this District, when a prize arrives within the jurisdiction of the Court, it is made the duty of the Commissioners, or one of them, to proceed in person to take possession of it for the Court, to put it under their official seal, and to take such measures for its safety and preservation as they may deem necessary, such, for instance, as seeing that it has safe anchorage or dockage. They then receive from the Prize Master the captured papers, if there are any, and take his affidavit identifying them, and a statement of the particulars of the capture. Upon this the "libel," as the complaint or declaration in Admiralty Courts is called, is usually framed, and this done, a monition is issued by the Court to the Marshal, directing him to take possession of the prize property of every kind. From this time forward to the close of the proceedings, the Marshal has entire and exclusive control over it, and holds it without the intervention of supervision either of the Prize Commissioners, or of any other officer whatever.

The only other duty of the Prize Commissioners in connection with the proceedings, is the taking of the evidence. In prize causes the evidence is not taken orally in open Court, but as in the Court of Chancery, by separately and privately written "interrogatories," prepared by the Court, and very general in their nature, and adopted in their main features from the forms in use in the English Admiralty practice. The witnesses examined are generally the officers and crew of the captured prize, and their answers are to the interrogatories reduced to writing by the Commissioners, and are recorded and placed under their seal, to be read in Court on the trial of the cause, and, together with the Prize Master's affidavit, are deposited with the Clerk of the Court.

Ordinarily, the duties of the Commissioners cease with the taking of the evidence. The property remains in the hands of the Marshal, and when the order is issued for its sale, it is sold by an auctioneer appointed by the Marshal, and the proceeds of the sale are placed in his hands and remain there. In this District, however, it has been the practice of the Court to require the Commissioners to appraise the property prior to the sale, "by an expert to be by them appointed," and to deposit the appraisal with the Clerk of the Court. They have also been required to attend the sales, and the orders for sale direct it to take place under their "superintendence," and in compliance with this they attend the sales, and advise the Marshal as to the details of the proceedings. But they have nothing to do either with the appointment of the auctioneer, or the receipt or disposal of the proceeds, or the payment of the expenses. All this devolves on the Marshal alone.

The Army and the People.

We publish an excellent and patriotic letter from a New-York Volunteer serving on the Rappahannock. It is full of expressions of fortitude and hope; but the writer has been led to the conclusion, from various indications, that a large portion, if not a majority, of the Northern people look with doubt upon the issue of this struggle, and are ready to abandon it upon any, even dishonorable terms. He thinks that the prevalence of this idea in the army has weakened its courage and fortitude, robbed it of the holy aims which sanctified its early struggles, and prepared it for weak concessions. He says he is filled with rage and indignation that the grand efforts and sacrifices of the army should come to naught, and shipwreck come to the cause, through the cowardice, the weakness, the falsehood and the low ambition of our own people. He calls upon patriotic men to labor early and late to bring back the country once more to the high standard of virtue and confidence which has so often before swelled up like the ocean tides, and adds that a single manifestation of such an imperial and fast-fixed resolve to win would do more to secure the final triumph of our arms than a victory on the Rappahannock.

The patriotic soldier, however, commits a perilous mistake—which we should be sorry to think prevailed to any extent in the army—when he comes to the conclusion that a majority, or anything like a majority, of the Northern people are ready to abandon in despair this struggle for the Union, and to accept dishonorable terms of peace. The Copperhead faction, it is true, have made a great noise. Their dastardly whimperings have been loud and long. They have howled, yelled, raved, raged and whined, through the Press, on the rostrum and in Congress, till they have almost cracked the nation's ear. But they have not broken the Union by it, nor have they broken the nation's spirit, or weakened its purpose. Of the strength and determination of these, there is no doubt whatever. Nine-tenths of the people of the North are to-day *determined* in their inmost souls that the rebels shall not destroy this Union, that the Government shall prosecute this war to triumph, and that the army and navy shall grow in magnitude and power until they are sufficient to achieve their work. The soldiers must not judge of the spirit of the people at home by the croakings and ravings of certain newspapers which are being flung into their camps in great profusion.

There is no doubt, however, that the efforts and demonstrations of the Copperheads are calculated to destroy the fortitude and valor of the army. The soldiers are still citizens; they still look back to their old homes for guidance, instruction and encouragement; and they still sympathize with the feelings and hopes that pervade the bosoms of the people. It is not for themselves alone they are battling, but for their country; and if any part of the people underrate the value of their efforts, cry down the war in which they peril their lives, abuse the Government which they uphold, and depreciate the Union which they would cement with their heart's blood; if some hiss when all should cheer; if they try to break down where they should build up, and weaken where they should strengthen—it is impossible but that the soldiers should feel as well as know it. The courage, the endurance, the confidence of the army rises or falls with that of the people; and a coward by the fireside infects the soldier by the camp-fire.

It is the first duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain, strengthen and cheer the gallant soldiers who are fighting their country's battles. They have done a prodigious and heroic work during the past two years. They have more work of the same kind to do during the present year—work which has been put upon us and them by God himself, and which cannot be shirked without bringing ruin upon the army, the country and the prospects of human liberty.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.—We publish, to-day, a document of value to medical men, and of interest to the general public—the report to the Surgeon-General of the health and mortality of the Union army for the year ending with the close of last June. At the latter date, McCLELLAN'S army was still on the Peninsula, and our main armies of the West were in Middle and Western Tennessee. The exhibit is much more favorable than the public might anticipate.

The statistical summary is compiled from reports which represent an annual mean strength of 281,660 men—the largest force represented in any one month being in April, 1862, in which the reports are from a strength of about 400,000 men.

From the annual mean strength, 80,081 cases of disease and 18,434 deaths are reported, exclusive of the slain in battle—being in the ratio of 3,124 cases and 65 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength. The figures will appear large; but the report says it is doubted whether the armies of any European nation, actually engaged in warfare, have ever presented so small a proportionate mortality as we have been favored with. Of course these estimates are but approximate and partial, as, in an army so great, spread over so vast a surface, so often changing locality and varying in numbers, it was found quite impossible to get accurate or full returns.

The chief diseases from which our troops have suffered have been camp fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs, rheumatism and measles; and in all these diseases there has been a much less average fatality than prevails in active armies abroad. One cause of the good health of the army is the comparative immunity from scurvy which our troops have enjoyed—only 1,322 cases and 8 deaths from this malady being reported.

The medical profession will doubtless wish that this report had been a little more in detail, and had had some classified tables by which the relative mortality in different sections and at different seasons could be inferred. As it is, no deductions whatever can be made from it, and no intelligent or definite conclusions reached. But we suppose this will be fully done in the Medical History of the Army, which it is proposed to have ready before the close of the year.

NAVAL FORCE IN THE PACIFIC.—We had a story some days since that a rebel privateer had been fitted out at Melbourne for service in the Pacific. There is very little probability in the report, for lack of coaling facilities would alone prevent the rebels from carrying on their piratical operations in the Pacific with any prospect of success. But the Government may very wisely take precautions against such a contingency, and at the same time prepare for the possible danger of a foreign war. The California delegation have applied to the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of one or more iron-clads at San Francisco. If the requisite facilities exist for doing such work there, the request ought to be granted. In the event of a foreign war, San Francisco would be more exposed to hostile visitations than any other port in the country, and it is only just that preparations should be made for its defence. Besides this, there ought to be a more effective naval force in the Pacific than we have at present, for the protection of our whaling and other vessels in that region.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The result of the election in New-Hampshire proves the hollowness of the predictions made by the Wood and Vallandigham school of Democrats, that the popular voice would be against the prosecution of the war. The people of that State are not willing to be misunderstood on this subject. They have elected a Republican member of Congress in every district, and a strong Republican majority in the Legislature, which insures the election of a Republican Governor. The result is one of great importance. It indicates on the part of the people of the State a firm and settled purpose to stand by the Administration in its prosecution of the war. It is for Connecticut to speak next. The Democrats are making strong efforts to carry the State, but unless we are greatly mistaken they will meet a disastrous defeat. If they succeed they will certainly be entitled to put down *that* State as against the war. The Copperhead wing of the Democracy understand perfectly that a victory in Connecticut now will be *their* triumph, and they are putting forth every effort to make it secure.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Ernani," last night, was so thoroughly excellent that a paragraph recording its success is almost all that need be said, without repeating general expressions of praise concerning each member of the company. It is seldom that such an admirable representation is enjoyed in New-York; and, to our recollection, the finale to the first act has never been so forcibly and dramatically rendered here. An *ensemble* involving such a grand combination of power and precision is not often heard in the grand opera houses of London and Paris, and certainly was worthy of the best establishment in any other city. Mme. MARIMON, as *Elvira*, gave a fine dramatic reading to the part, and her large voice, except in certain forced passages, where it scarcely reached the limits of just intonation—was heard to immense advantage. Signor MARIMON sang as heretofore, with ease, finish and great power. Signor BELLINI, the baritone, made his rentrée as *Carl*, and although barely recovered from the indisposition that veiled his voice on the opening night, sang with spirit, and demonstrated amply that he has a voice of the first class, and is an artist who understands thoroughly the dramatic scope of his role. This latter characteristic, we may mention, is the peculiar feature of Mr. MARIMON'S company—all the singers seem to be artists, and enter thoroughly into the spirit of the scene. Signor BLOCH, a new bass profundo, made his debut as *Silva*, and by the combined powers of a good voice and a most excellent method, succeeded at once in winning the favor of the house.

With four such voices—all of the best kind and quality—the performance of an opera depending so much on a powerful quartette, could hardly fail to be a success. It was more, for the chorus and orchestra were alike admirable. The finale to the first act barely escaped an encore, the finale to the third not was not so fortunate, and had to be repeated. The applause throughout was of the warmest and most spontaneous kind, and the success of the opera was thorough and complete. Signor PONZO presided in the orchestra with great ability.

THE SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE.—At the Museum, Mr. BARNUM has secured the services of a troupe of Arabs, whose gymnastic and acrobatic feats are immense. ZARA and ZULEIKA, the female contortionists, turn and spin, and wheel and fly, and perform in a manner of once fearful and wonderful. Wonders have never before attempted, in the face of an American audience, such physical agility or such astonishing suppleness of limb. ZARA may have the normal quantity of bones, but if she has, she makes no honors of dislocating them, one and all, and stretching her muscles to an extent absolutely beyond belief. The juggling and acrobatic feats of the male members of the troupe are equal to anything the HANLONS ever attempted at Niblo's. The troupe remain here this and the following week only.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Tuesday, March 10.

A resolution has been offered in the Senate, that the two Houses go into joint session for the election of two United States Senators on the 18th of March—that the joint session shall only be dissolved by the discharge of the duties for which it was called, or by concurrent resolutions of the two Houses, nor shall any vacancy of the joint session be taken beyond the adjournment of the present sitting of the two Houses. The resolution lays over one day.

EARLY CLOSING.—The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association will hold a meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. The "Old Folks" will be present to add to the attractions of the occasion.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The following telegram was received by THURLOW WEED, last evening:

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 11.

New-Hampshire all right. Members of Congress, House and Senate. N. G. ORDWAY,
Chairman State Committee.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 11.

The election is still very close. If Judge EASTMAN is not elected Governor by a majority of votes, he will only want a few hundred. His plurality over GREENE will be from 4,000 to 5,000.

In the First Congressional District, after making corrections in this morning's returns, it is probable that MARSH, Democrat, is elected by from 200 to 300 majority.

It will be necessary to have the official account to decide the Second and Third Districts.

The Democrats carry the following counties: Merrimac, Grafton, Coos, Carroll and Belknap.

The Republican and Harriman ticket united has a majority in Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and probably in Sullivan Counties.

In the House the Republicans will have nearly as large a majority as last year. The Senate may stand six and six. Perhaps the Opposition to the Democratic party may have secured seven or eight of the 12 members.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

No News from Mexico—Arrival of Rebel Vessels, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 7.

The English steamer from Vera Cruz is over due, and we are anxiously looking for her, as the first news we get from that quarter will doubtless be of importance as Gen. PORRY will have attacked Puebla at least.

The Spanish mail steamer *La Cubana* came in this morning with troops on board. She has been sent to Quarantine, as one of the soldiers died of small-pox. No communication has been had with her as yet. There have been a few cases of yellow fever in the harbor, but it is too early to expect it to get ashore. We have been having unusually warm weather for a week past. The thermometer was one day up to 91°, a very rare occurrence.

The *Melita* leaves on the 9th, and the *Tubal Cain* on the 10th.

AUGUST BELMONT is staying at Mrs. AIMY'S Hotel.

Arrived yesterday, rebel schooner *Relief*, nine days from Mobile, with cotton; arrived to-day, rebel sloop *Ranger*, nine days from St. Mary's, with eight bales of cotton.

The rebel sloop *Mattie* came in this morning, and has been sent to Quarantine, as she brought no papers. She left Mobile on the 23d ult.

The Spanish steamer *Cubana* will probably be sent to Marisi to stay during the time of her quarantine. The health in the harbor is much improved. There are no cases of yellow fever to-day.

Vallandigham's Speech Against the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading the monstrous and absurd balderdash which appears in yesterday's *World*, purporting to be a speech of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, for my amusement, pen in hand, I ran over it a second time to note its fallacies and falsehoods. I found that every material position he took was either false or else a fallacious hypothesis, without novelty or plausibility. I reduced my annotations to paper, and send them to you.

First—He says that though the first effort of the Government was to crush rebellion, its chief efforts are now directed to crushing liberty. Is not this a huge falsehood? What liberty does the Government desire to crush, but the liberty to give aid and comfort to the rebels? This is the liberty that VALLANDIGHAM desires to exercise.

Second—He labors to break the effect of the great Union meeting in New-York last week by saying the orators of that meeting spoke for *power*, while he speaks for liberty. More truly stated, we may say they spoke to save not only the life of the nation, but liberty in its broadest sense, while he speaks for the destruction of both.

Third—The great uprising of the nation in 1861 he calls "*insanity*." That is, he calls the sublime effort to preserve the integrity of the nation "*insanity*." And claims that it would have been wisdom to have submitted to the dismemberment of the Republic and the dictation of traitors and rebels.

Fourth—He stigmatizes the war measures of the Thirty-seventh Congress as making the President a Dictator; as if it were possible to carry on a war without investing the Executive with the charge of the means of carrying it on—the purse and the sword.

Fifth—He is terribly indignant that when a suspected traitor is arrested he is required to take an oath that he is not a traitor before he can be discharged.

Sixth—Then he rings the changes on the stale fallacy that the war has become a war for abolition. As if it was not apparent from the first that wherever our armies penetrated the rebel lines, Slavery, *ipso facto*, ceased.

Seventh—This champion of Liberty bitterly denounces our soldiers in the army because they have dared to speak their sentiments. As if they were only to be allowed the privilege of fighting and obeying, and not the poor liberty of expressing their opinions as to the *fire in the rear* which such patriots as VALLANDIGHAM are pouring into their ranks.

Eighth—He says the Union cannot be restored by force. How else is any rebellion ever subdued? Is not nine-tenths of history only the detail of the conquest of one people by another, and the subjugation of resistance or rebellion by force of arms? What is to prevent the submission of any people after their military power is broken down?

Ninth—Oh, but peace is, he says, indispensable to save the way necessary to the restoration of the Union! JEFF. DAVIS and the Confederate leaders won't favor the restoration—but somebody else at the South—*some time or other, will*. Beautiful surmise this, to justify the suspension of hostilities, just as we are on the eve of triumphant successes! As if when we permit them to establish peacefully their Government, and ally themselves with foreign Powers, restoration of the Union will come of itself, by the spontaneous action of successful rebels.

Tenth—He falsifies history by denying that the Union of the United States was antecedent to the Constitution. Every schoolboy knows that the Union commenced with the Congress of 1774; that the articles of Confederation had no validity till 1776, and were not subscribed by all the States till 1781. The preamble to the Constitution admits a *previous* Union which it was intended to make "*more perfect*."

Eleventh—He claims, virtually, that the Union and Constitution are not obligatory on the South, because the South do not now consent to them. As if the consent already given, and persisted in for three-fourths of a century, is not of any binding force. Upon such principles how could any rebellion against any Government be rightfully suppressed?

Twelfth—He falsely charges that men are arrested simply because they condemn Mr. LINCOLN'S policy, knowing that they are arrested only because they give aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, or are charged with that offence.

Thirteenth—Declaring that he won't threaten the Government, he distinctly threatens civil war at the North and anarchy—if the license to abuse and villify and bear false witness against the Government, is in the slightest way infringed.

Fourteenth—There is no word of condemnation of the rebels in any part of the speech.

The whole speech is merely a diatribe of violent malevolence, devoted to denunciations of the war, its commencement, its continuation, the means of carrying it on, the agents by whom it is carried on, and the prospects of its success. J. B.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10, 1863.

PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—The piano-forte makers of this City have made a demand on their employers for an increase of 25 per cent. on their present rates of wages. It is said that a majority of the manufacturers have very promptly acceded to this, and it is believed the rest will follow.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE ATTACK ON SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Feb. 26.

Our telegraphic correspondent gives us information, derived from a reliable source, that the "Nigger Guard" HUNTER, having settled his factious affairs with his rival, FREMONT, designs commencing the grand movement for the capture of Savannah on the 1st of March, (next Sunday,) His plan is to make a land demonstration on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Pocotaligo, and a simultaneous attack on Genesis Point and Causton's Bluff, preliminary to the grand movement against the city. We attach importance to this report, not only because of the reliance which we place in our correspondent, who, no doubt, obtained his intelligence from a reliable source, but for the reason that the programme is consistent with the previous movements and tactics of the enemy. Despairing of success by a direct approach, their design is, if possible, to obtain a lodgment on land north and south of us, when they hope, *by the aid of their gunboats in the river*, to be able to completely invest the city, and accomplish *by a protracted siege* what they dare not attempt by a bold assault. But come when they may and as they may, they will be met at every point, and as we confidently believe, successfully resisted. The seaport of the Empire State is not for them. It will be defended while a Georgian can raise an arm, and only surrendered when a heap of smouldering ruins.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In the Confederate Congress, on the 2d inst., Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred the joint resolution relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi River, reported back the same, with the following amendment by way of a substitute:

Whereas, It is a well-settled and recognized rule of International law, that the right of navigating, for commercial purposes, a river which flows from one State through the territory of another State into the sea, or into the territory of a third State, is common to all the nations inhabiting the different parts of its banks, the exercise of which right can only be effectually secured by mutual convention regulating the same; that the origin of this right is mutual and not conventional, and cannot be refused or shackled by regulations not necessary for the peace or safety of the inhabitants, as to render its exercise impracticable without gross injury to the State affected thereby; and

Whereas, The States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, respectively, through their Sovereign Conventions, have by ordinance recognized the right of the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, free to all friendly people living upon the same; and

Whereas, The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States did, by act approved the 28th of February, 1861, declare the peaceful navigation of the Mississippi River free to any of the States upon its borders, or upon the borders of its navigable tributaries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Confederate States again repeat the principles above set forth and declare the free navigation of the Mississippi River to be the natural right of the people of all the States upon its banks, or upon the banks of its natural tributaries.

The amendment and an accompanying report of the Committee were put on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

G. W. SMITH.

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 26.

Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH has tendered his resignation, and the same has been accepted by the President, between whom and the General some cause of disagreement has existed. Gen. LONGSTREET has been appointed by the President to the military department made vacant by the resignation of Gen. SMITH. This department includes South Virginia and North Carolina, and embraces all the operations south of the army of Northwestern Virginia, commanded by Gen. LEE. Gen. LONGSTREET'S headquarters will be at Petersburgh.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 25.

Gen. LONGSTREET'S division of LEE'S army is in motion. Some 15,000 moved through Richmond a few days ago. They took the route pointing to the south side of the James.

A Union Club Formed at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 11.

There was an immense assemblage at the Musical Fund Hall to-night, to inaugurate the National Union Club. The house was crowded, and minor meetings were held outside. The meeting was presided over by Gov. CURTIN, who made an eloquent speech, calling on the people of Pennsylvania to give undivided support to the Government. He gave credit to Philadelphia for having originated Union Leagues, but said the people of the interior and of other States were equally alive to the importance of similar patriotic combinations. In this connection he alluded to the recent demonstration in New-York, where patriotism and fidelity attracted to the same platform, and representative men of all parties, who had hitherto been separated by political affinities, speak together in such harmony that their words might be taken as the emanation of one mind. He deeply deplored the partizanship which was being incorporated in the spirit of the struggle by Northern sympathizers with the rebellion; but he believed the people would not be misled by them.

Resolutions, appropriate to the occasion, were unanimously adopted, and speeches were also made by Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, who labored from severe hoarseness, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, Senator Doolittle, Representative Hendrick B. Wright, Benjamin H. Brewster, Daniel Dougherty and others. The proceedings were conducted with much enthusiasm.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 11.

At a joint meeting this afternoon, R. M. SMITH, Democrat, was reelected State Treasurer, and JOSEPH B. WALKER, of Atlantic, Democrat, was elected Prison Keeper. All the old Inspectors of Prisons were reelected, and a new one, WM. V. WARD, of Monmouth, to fill vacancy.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 11.

The Democratic Convention has nominated for Lieutenant-Governor WILLIAM C. CESSARS, who, it is said, declines.

All the Conventions renominated J. R. BARTLETT for Secretary of State; and HENRY H. COOX for General Treasurer.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Prs. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. R. G. Smith and others.

$1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 436 Broadway.

For Coughs, Hoarseness,

Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, nothing is so efficacious, as a Throat Remedy, as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores, which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust! Dust!

The Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description dust, air, and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as we employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Browne's Anti-Dust Window Bands and Weather Strips, now so universally used and approved of on so many of the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1863.

Mrs. Murray's Dropsy Specific is the only certain remedy for Dropsy ever discovered; never failing to cure if taken as directed. Prepared only by Mrs. J. MURRAY, No. 571 Washington-st., New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street delusers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Morton Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUNTER—HITT.—In Golden's Bridge, on fourth day, 11th inst., after the ceremony of Friends, LEANDER HUNTER, of this City, and ANNA K., daughter of Hiram Hitt, of the former place.

DIED.

BARBER.—On Wednesday, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., of typhoid fever, MAXWELL ROGERS, son of Dr. J. Barber, of Staten Island, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, Mrs. W. R. Brown, wife of George William Brown, and daughter of the late Peter Remington, of Pawtucket, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 33 West 6th-st., without further notice.

☞ Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, March 11, AMELIA ANN BROWN, in the 81st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BRUCHER.—On Monday evening, March 9, CHARLES BRUCHER, of apoplexy, in the 26th year of his age.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, northeast corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av., to-day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CURTIS.—In Paris, on Monday, Feb. 16, AUGUSTA CURTIS, wife of J. D. B. Curtis, Esq., and only daughter of Catharine Lawrence and Baron Alfred Renbell, of that City.

DILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS H. DILLE, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, George W., John M., Wm. W. and Joseph C., also of his brothers-in-law, Rev. Dr Burchard, and Wm. Wilmit, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDGERTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, GERTRUDE, wife of A. T. Edgerton, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, March 13, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Hodges, No. 133 East 19th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

JOSEPHI.—The friends of the late EDWARD JOSEPHI are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 13, at 9 o'clock P. M., from the synagogue "Ehnamy Tetile," Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.

HOOD.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 10, WILLIAM TASSY, infant child of Frederick and Mary M. Hood, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 217 Washington-st.

HAYT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs, HARVEY HAYT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 West 26th-st., on Thursday afternoon, March 12, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

MOSS.—On Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock A. M., OSWALD, the beloved and only son of Theodore and Octavia A. Moss, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Fare thee well, my child, forever;
In this world I lost my joy.
Fare thee well, my child, forever;
Fare thee well, my baby boy.

OUTWATER.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, March 10, Mrs. MARY OUTWATER, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, March 13, at 11 o'clock.

PRINDLE.—In this City, suddenly, on Monday, March 9, ANNA M., second daughter of Edward B. and the late Ann B. Prindle.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 52 East 37th-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

PIERCE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 11, MARY Q., wife of Henry M. Pierce, Jr., aged 30 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 427 6th-av., on Friday, March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, JOHN REED, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family, his sons, George A. and John G., his brothers, George and Asahel, his brothers-in-law, J. A. Bennett and Robert George, members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. A. M., Hancock Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F., and Adelphic Chapter, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 345 Grand-st., on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

REED—*Masonic.*—JOHN REED, late Worshipful Master of Lafayette, No. 64, F. and A. M. Members see special notice this day. W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

SICKELS.—In West Farms, on Tuesday, March 10, PHILIP LYNES SICKELS, only son of William B. and Christine Sickels, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, West Farms.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 10, of congestion of the brain, JENNIE C., wife of Abram Van Nostrand.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 481 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WARD.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, March 9, SUSAN D. WARD, aged 22 years.

The funeral will be attended at the house of her father, Dr. J. M. Ward, at Lyons' Farms, near Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 10, MARTHA F. DRENNER, wife of Edmund M. Williams, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. H. R. Masterson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Stephen Pell, No. 13 Horatio-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 118.—March 11, 1863.
77, 4, 68, 69, 46, 67, 37, 26, 63, 59, 18, 7, 16, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 120.—March 11, 1863.
67, 64, 71, 25, 27, 26, 30, 51, 7, 29, 10, 57, 56.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT CONGRATULATORY MEETING

In behalf of the Early Closing Association, will be held at Cooper Institute FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the following eminent speakers will positively address the meeting:

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY,
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.,
SIMON STERN, ESQ.,
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, RABBI RAPHAEL,
Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Rev. ED. H. HATFIELD,

Have been invited and are expected to be present.

"THE OLD FOLKS"

Have kindly volunteered and will appear in the costume of one hundred years ago, and will give a selection of their most amusing songs.

Tickets to be had at the St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue and Metropolitan Hotels, and at the door.

J. S. GRAY,
MORRIS ALTMAN,
B. E. OSGOOD,
} Committee of Arrangements.

BANQUET OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK,

AT THE CHINESE BUILDINGS.

Tickets can be had up to Friday noon, 13th inst., at R. Stewart & Co.'s, No. 46 Beaver-st.; John McAuliffe, No. 63 Nassau-st.; Parmelee's Fruit Store, No. 308 Broadway; Noonan's Restorator, No. 62 Nassau-st.; P. Duff's, corner 35th-st. and 8th-av., and at the office of the *Irish American*.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE,

For the treatment of diseases incident to the BONES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, &c., and all Deformities, as Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Shortening from Fracture, and Hip Disease, Morbus Coxarius, or Diseases of the Hip Joint, Loss of Motion from Contractions, &c., with others, successfully treated, (without operation,) restoring their use and natural appearance. Apply at, or address the Institute, Office No. 52 Second-st.

W. MILLER, M. D., in charge.

CHASED AND PLAIN FINE GOLD RINGS,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,

NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wheezing Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when the agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs and Throat.

Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. A. Milban, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, F. C. Wells & Co., D. S. Barnes & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the retail hat dealers of this City, it was unanimously resolved that, in consequence of the immense increase in the cost of material and labor, they have been compelled to advance the price of silk hats $1 each.

COTTON WANTED.—FROM MATTRESSES, cushions, comforters, etc., etc.; highest price paid, or will exchange good curled hair. Cotton waste of all kinds bought. A. GODDARD, No. 1 Bookman-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or for special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and so far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

No. 11 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome disease, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information, at my address, as above.

ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill, for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 66 East Thirty-fourth-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWBURGH, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 22, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lewis, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, No. 191 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York Teacher.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 152 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 26 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
The causes and cure of catarrh, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT TO any officer or private in the Army or Navy, would be the new ARMY AND NAVY POCKET DICTIONARY, by WM. C. WINTERS, now ready. Weighs but 4½ ounces, but is crammed with useful matters, containing a General Pocket Dictionary of the Language, a Dictionary of Military and Naval Terms, with Pictorial Illustrations, and numerous Tables as of Rank, Pay, Rations, &c., in Army and Navy; Measure, Weights and Measures of Different Countries; Colored Illustrations of Flags, &c., &c. Sent by mail, post-paid, for 75 cents, in flexible leather binding, and $1 in locks, gilt. Published by
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March number contains full directions for the
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A CURE FOR COPPERHEADS!
SPEECHES OF JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, JUDGE DALY and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, at the great Cooper Institute Union Meeting last Friday, together with an account of the proceedings, will be published on Friday, in pamphlet form for general circulation. Price, (not including mail or express charges,) single copies 2 cents; 50 copies, 81; 100 copies, $2 50; 500 copies, $12; 1,000 copies, $20. Address
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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as strictly a first class Hotel as any in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWLEY.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWLEY.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 23d and 24th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 23d and 24th sts., excepting three lots on 23d-st. occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 196 feet 4 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; likewise lots on 24th-st., and 9 on 23d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 23d-st., and 18 on 24th-st. covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 24th, or, is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 23d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Foster, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell as the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 42 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 22 feet 4 inches front and rear, and 150 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.

2. The house and lot No. 258 East Tenth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 6 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 313 feet 4¾ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending to the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 18 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

4. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 363 feet 3 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY FOR SALE.

All the property belonging to the above Company, situated on Rosedale-st., Paterson, N. J., consisting of very substantial, large and numerous stone and brick buildings; 1st 200x450 feet; superabundant power, with ample machinery in perfect order, ready for immediate use; is offered for sale free of debts, and with a valuable rental and other peculiar advantages belonging to this Company. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY FOR SALE.—The Derby Building and Lumber Company, of Derby, Conn., offer for sale their entire property, consisting in part of a building, 120x60 feet, 3 stories high, with an engine of about 60-horse power, and a complete assortment of all the machinery necessary for their business, and about two acres of land. The property is on the Housatonic River, having about 200 feet of docks, while a side track of the Naugatuck Railroad runs directly upon the premises. It will be sold cheap, upon accommodating terms. Address, either

GEO. W. SHELTON,
J. M. COLBURN, or
THOS. BURLOCK.

DERBY, Feb. 23.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Large brown-stone house, built in the best manner, containing every modern improvement and convenience, and in thorough repair; four lots of ground handsomely inclosed and improved, with fruit, shrubbery, etc.; within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, and one of the most desirable properties in the City. Will be sold cheap. Two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Address Box No. 3,291 New-York Post-office, with real name.

ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND ESTABLE NEAR UNION-SQUARE, FOR SALE.—The house and lot known as No. 41 East 16th-st. The house is 50 feet wide, built in the best manner, by Robert Roe, Esq., for his own use; it has every modern improvement and convenience, with a fine stable on rear of the lot, approached by an alley-way of 10 feet. The property cost about $50,000. Will be sold much below its cost. For further particulars and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 41st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $13,000. Can be seen during the day.

JOHN FOLEY,
No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 42d-street, between 5th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; houses 21x56 feet. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 126th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 129th and 128th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, modern stone-front house, full size, together with an extra lot adjacent, on 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each lot 25 feet by half the block, (the extra lot for a stable,) affording an opportunity to have a house and lot, and stable and lots in one piece, and near to 5th-av. Price $27,500 for house and two lots. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—East side, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., a very desirable house, with six or ten lots, extending through to Hamilton-st., with or without furniture; parlors, library, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; five bedrooms and bath-room on second; and four bedrooms in attic; garden stocked with vines, fruits and shrubbery; possession immediately. Inquire of

D. FARLEY, No. 51 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 7th and 8th avs., a strictly first-class house, 4-story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x73, and two party walls; lot 25x100; house is in complete order; has been occupied by the owner since it was built; possession on 1st May. Price $27,500. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 217 Henry-st., 3-story brick, tastefully finished, furnace, gas, range, bath, &c. Price $6,500. Also house No. 191 Degraw-st., 3-story brick, furnace, gas, range, &c. Price $6,000. Both are pleasantly situated, near two ferries.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Lenox Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW two-story basement and sub-cellar houses, with modern improvements, on Bedford-av., near Willoughby; good neighborhood, and less than one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,000 each. Inquire of WM. MARTIN, on the premises, or of ALEX. UNDERHILL, corner Bedford and Park avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York, Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house and lot, No. 19 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements, and 100 feet deep to Madison-square and the Fifth-avenue Hotel; finest location in the city; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,800.—COTTAGE—BROOKLYN.—Frame filled in with brick, near Bedford-av. Very pleasant location; house 24x32 feet, two-story and large attic, seven rooms, good cellar; lot 25x100 feet; improvements, front in yard. $800 on bond and mortgage. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FIRST-class four-story house, No. 383 Fifth-st., near Broadway, Philadelphia; brick front, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, for the owner's use; contains all the modern improvements, and is in splendid order. Lot extra depth, 123 feet. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE TENTH WARD.—The two brick houses and lots, Nos. 125 and 127 Allen-st., between Rivington and Delancey, 1st. lots 25 feet front, 100 feet deep, by 87½ feet. A considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, high-stoop house, No. 19 5th-av.; house 25½ feet wide, with 3-story extended back building; lot 25½ by 127 feet; house in fine order. Possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, No. 6 Clinton-place, near Broadway, and Stewart's new store. The house is in fine order, well and in good order. The lot is a leasehold, $250 ground rent; is 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house, No. 71 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., with all modern improvements; terms easy. For which, and permit to view the premises, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND FURniture cheap; three stories, high stoop, moderate size and in good order, situated on the west side, up town. A large amount of the purchase money can remain if desired. Address D. D. A., Box No. 166 Times Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—On 8th, near South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, a good brick dwelling, water, gas and fixtures; 14 by 40; twelve rooms. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE LOW ON TERMS TO SUIT.—Several three-story brown-stone first-class high-stoop houses, located on West 46th-st., between 6th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 246 West 46th-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22 by 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply first of April, 2d-floor, before noon.

SAMUEL LEGGETT

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about 50 feet on 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 122d and 123d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to G. A. MEIGS, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X43, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURSON, No. 180 Front-st., or R. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 62 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., and on 10th-st., between 2d-avenue and Avenue B. Apply to J. ELL, No. 9 Centre-place, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The house and lot No. 219 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large modern seven-story store, over 200 feet deep, on Broadway, below Fulton-st. Formerly rented for $12,000, and is well worth now $100,000. Will be sold to an immediate purchaser, clear, for $60,000—$50,000 in greenbacks and $20,000 in other property, either personal or real, (unimproved preferred,) in New-York or elsewhere. A country seat or farm near the whole or part of the $20,000 would be taken, as the owner does not reside in the City, and he could make use of such property. If desired, a mortgage would be taken back on the property for part of the purchase money. Rented now for a good tenant for the ensuing year. Apply to the owner by letter. Address to D. D., Box No 1,926, New-York Post-office.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 122d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 126th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 126th-st. The above will be sold low and on easy terms. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.

Apply to H. A. SPAYARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE property at Orange, N. J.: 4 large store-house and three dwelling-houses, with 8 acres of land, situated in Orange, about 10 miles from New-York City and 3 miles from Newark, N. J., about half a mile from railroad; cars run every half hour. The store-house has been occupied as a store for 30 years past; a good stand for business. Corner property and valuable for improvement. Price $6,500. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of SAYRE BROTHERS, near Centre-st. depot, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE property, No. 543 Water-st., 50 feet front by 140 feet deep, running through to Front-st., with four-story brick building, with steam-power, well established for the last of manufacturing business, one block from the river. For further information, apply on the premises. Also, to let, with a set of tools, a blacksmith-shop, with a good run of work. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house in East 46th-st., for $8,500; one in East 50th-st., for $8,500; brown-stone front in East 50th-st., for $9,000; one in East 30th-st., for $7,500. Terms very easy. Apply, for permits, to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 32d-st., or JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—WILLIAMSBURGH—THREE-STORY brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 59 South 3d-st.; also, house and lot No. 38 South 8th-st.; also, four-story brick tenement No. 6 South 3d-st. Apply to D. N. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st., (late with A. H. Muller.)

NEW CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine three-story and basement dwelling-house No. 203 William-st., with front on New Chambers-st., for sale on easy terms. Can be made into a store fronting on either street, at a small cost. Apply to C. HAUSELT, No. 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE PROPERTY situated at No. 191 Adams-st., Brooklyn, consisting of two genteel dwellings, (front and rear,) paying a splendid interest. Terms easy. Apply to C. PARSONS, No. 69 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEment house in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; House is 18x62 feet, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, on Murray Hill, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 26 East 29th-st., near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A NICE house with 2, 4 or 8 lots, pleasantly located on Willoughby, near Yates-av.; has 8 rooms, water, gas, range, heater, &c. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 35 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 CARROLL-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn. House three-story brick; rents for 10 per cent on price. Apply to CHAS. L. BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house No. 43 West 26th-st., full size, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to D. N. SEAMAN, auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st., (late with A. H. Muller.)

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of East 32d-st., 25 feet east of 2d-av. For sale on favorable terms. Apply at No. 215 Water-st.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS, A farm of 100 acres, with a good brick house and appendencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill, notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. REELE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A FARM, FOR $90 PER ACRE, OF 105 acres of the most productive loamy soil, and comfortable old-fashioned buildings, pleasantly situated, plenty of good fruit, pure spring water, and within one mile of two Friends' meeting-houses and nine Partners' School, eighty miles from New-York, fifteen from Poughkeepsie and seven from Dover Plains. Any one wishing to learn particulars, may address DANIEL LYON, Washington, Dutchess County, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, containing 85 acres, one hour's ride from Jersey City, a large brick house and a large orchard, dwarf pears, grape vines, &c. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; one mile from the village of Tappan. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. Inquire of J. PANGBURN, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park station. Title perfect; and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FARM FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester Co.; 125 acres; choice and productive land; excellent buildings, all in good repair; various and abundant supply of fruit; elevated ground, very healthy and without incumbrance. Price $15,750. Terms liberal. Sickness only cause of selling. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 123 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Forty acres of choice land; abundance of fruit of all kinds, good house, barn and carriage-house, only 2¼ miles from the depot. Also, a farm of 212 acres; a fine stock farm, good buildings, in complete order, three miles from depot. Terms easy; price low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND DAIRY.—65 acres Orange County farm. Ninety-line fence; 30 acres in cultivation; good and cheap; 1½ miles square and Fifth-avenue Hotel; finest location in the city; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, corner of 26th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 283 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM TO LEASE—CONTAINING 85 ACRES, all under cultivation, well calculated for market gardening or milk business; house suitable for boarders, with all the necessary outbuildings, within five minutes' walk from the depot, Jamaica, L. I. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Hours, 10 to 1.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES IN WESTchester County, 3 miles from the City limits, with large dwelling and farm-house, fine prospect and abundance of choice fruit. Price, $20,000. Inquire of

JOHN S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THIS City, not above 30th-st., in exchange for a small valuable farm on the Hudson River. For particulars, apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 72 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEADY STEAM POWER.

TO LET—Well lighted, desirable rooms, with steady steam power from a 150-horse power steam engine in the buildings, Nos. 121 and 123 Elm, and Nos. 211 and 213 Centre-st. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET.—In the buildings Nos. 442, 444 and 446 Pearl-st. Most lofts, 50x80 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—THE second and third floors and one room on the fourth floor of the building corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Light on three sides. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS, Centre, corner Reade-sts.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO LARGE rooms, 50x100 feet, basement and first floor, corner 29th-st. and 7th-av., suitable for manufactory. Apply at No. 294 7th-av., or No. 369 Canal-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, the second floor of the building No. 20 North William-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE SECOND story of No. 64 Duane-st., with use of steam hoistway; alley in rear. Apply to ROBERT HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, situated between 4th and 6th avs., 34th and 40th sts., for a small family, no children. Address E., Box No. 763 Post-office.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED by a gentleman, wife and infant, between 2d and 17th sts., 1st-av. and Bowery. Rent moderate. Address FRANK, Box No. 169 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NO CHILdren, wish a nice house up town, furnished wholly or partly, and board the owners, without other boarders. Address REMBY, Box No. 160 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A VERY HANDSOME PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Apply to R. J. DONNELL,
No. 40 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot, Nos. 2 and 4 Warburton-av., the house, lot 50x200; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, contains nine rooms, coal and china cellars, attic and ornamental trees, and choice fruit in abundance; small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; paid place fifteen minutes walk from depot; price, $6,500, part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MR. DE VOE, the owner on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEVO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, address JOHN S. SKINNER, Box No. 114 Fine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORWALK, CONN.—One of the most desirable locations in this village, situated on the hill at the head of the harbor, and commanding a fine view of the same; on said premises are a large barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of Mr. M. S. BANKS, No. 415 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. MALLORY.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 10 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to

F. V. RANDOLPH,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 103 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, two miles below West Point and one mile from Cozzens' Hotel, including horses, stable, cow and grounds, sufficient for a family of 12 persons. If desired, apply to MR. JAMES DENTON, Buttermilk Falls, or by letter to LOUIS B. DE WITT, Box No. 1,149 Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 80 ACRES AT NYACK.—It slopes gradually to the Hudson River and is watered by a fine brook and springs. The land is good, the buildings new and convenient, and the fruit abundant. It is capable of division, as the building sites with splendid views, are numerous. The neighborhood is healthy and unexceptionable.

CHAS. B. HART, No. 138 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the center of the town; house 40 feet by 50 feet, (contains all modern conveniences; size 42x56, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ELI WHITNEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with some seven acres of land, in the County of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The house is 50 feet by 50 feet, with a large brown-stone front, on Second-place, Nos. 67 and 69. These houses have the modern improvements, rent $700 and water tax. Also, building lots on First-place and Carroll-st. Inquire of JOHN RANKIN, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or of John Rankin, Jr., No. 13 Wall-st., second story, front.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $150 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $50 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Also, a 3-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 360 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS dwelling houses, containing all the modern improvements:

No. 205 2d-av., 4-story brick, $800.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $300.
No. 150 East 13th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $1,000.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story brown-stone, $900.
No. 34 East 19th-st., 4-story brick, $600.
Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Livingston-place, 4-story brown-stone, each $1,000.
No. 187 East 103d-st., 3-story brick, $200.
Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 180 East 103d-st.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $260 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.

No. 54, West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of

A. C. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY. ALSO, FURNISHED house wanted. To let the large double store, No. 596 and 598 Broadway, 42x200, adjoining Metropolitan Hotel. The store will be extended to cover the entire yard on the south side. The store will be let whole or in parts, to suit. Also, wanted, a first-class house, furnished complete. Rent not to exceed $1,500. Apply to E. AYRES, No. 163 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DRY GOODS STORE IN FOND DU LAC, WIS.—A fine opening for a firm desirous of doing a large and profitable business. The store is in the central part of the city, and is one of the finest in the West. Rent low to a good tenant. Fond du Lac is surrounded by a rich and fine country, is healthy, prosperity, and is one of the most healthy and flourishing cities in the West. Address S. B. & J. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 28 Beach-st., on St. John's Park, thirteen rooms, basement and attic included. Also, the dwelling-house No. 70 Irving-place, near 18th-st., fourteen rooms; gas and water in each. Apply to DANIEL LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place; JOHN D. LORD & BROTHER, No. 56 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement high stoop houses, Nos. 56 and 58 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 56 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 30 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together or three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without children, three or four rooms; house located in Rivington-st., north side, between Allen and Orchard; gas and Croton water, and in perfect order. Possession on or before 1st of May. A responsible tenant would be let at a low rent. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 186 Chatham-square.

TO LET.—A LARGE MANSION HOUSE WITH carriage house and 20 lots on 126th-av., between 62d and 63d sts.; the ground is handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; the gas and water will be put in the house. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house, No. 124 Waverley-place—3-story, and attic. Rent, $300. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE VALUable property No. 1 Bond-st., Broadway—Astor-place, running through to Mercer-st. Will be leased for a long term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 126 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 78 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 20 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $400 per annum.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL, THE STORE and basement corner of 4th and Mercer sts.; the most popular location out of Broadway.

A. MCKENZIE, No. 305 4th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to E. FISHER, No. 6 Bible-House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 46 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Charlton-st., hot and cold water, baths and gas. Rent $450. Apply to PATTERSON, KNAPP & CO., 329 Washington-st., near the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 65 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, THE HOUSE AND store No. 265 Grand-st., one door from Laval & Taylor's; no better stand in the City for any business. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, A HOUSE of extra width, four stories, brown stone front, and located in Great Jones-st. Apply, for rent, &c., to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY the Gotham Bank, at No. 120 Broadway, corner of John-st. Inquire at the Bank.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 22 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 69 Ann-st. B. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 108 West 14th-st., between 6th and 6th ave. Inquire of A. C. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
(Of the late firm of Raynor & Blackwell,)
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Established in 1832,
has removed to
No. 4 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....$1,136,540 78
Total amount of Premiums.....1,236,343 64
Net Profits.....235,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders.....14 1-4 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not.....15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privileges, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Mills.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binney & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecke & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
R. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Canada; & Teller, Fon. Monroe.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
S. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Cyrus Nye.
Henry A. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

R. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at this point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and at the office of H. G

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 27 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet northerly of house and lot number (thirty-seven), thence in a direct line to the easterly corner of Bayard-street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.

MICHAEL C. GROSS,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Street Openings.
DAVID FITZGERALD,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, "MAN," nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Lapsteney, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, including intire treatise on physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their devices and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Cubebs, Cantharides, Quack Specifics, Medicated Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German six Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerieus, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, no matter from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE MOST EFFECTUAL MANNER BY DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary and constitutional Syphilis, the last resulting from the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment anywhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full disposal of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st. and No. 423 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 264 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 215 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that seminal and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE EXPECTING TO BE MARRIED.—DR. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whom health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DARDONVILLE, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Courtlandt-st., Boston.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*)

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—50,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a surgeon, who had been officially charged with cases of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 161 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—in fact, restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of begus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

WOMAN'S INFALLIBLE PROTECTOR. —Especially for mothers. None others need apply. It conduces to health, happiness and long life. Address for circular, H. B. M., Station D, New-York City.

SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 82 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in now cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood receives to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical science begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes by, but he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Met the Brush Factory, No. 226 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOFFEL.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS AND OTHERS

Designs for National Currency Notes are hereby invited of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, to be issued under the Act of Congress authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863.

The designs must be National in their character; and none will be considered that have been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate or other representative of value, and completed bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Designs must be for both the obverse and reverse of the note, and be susceptible of receiving upon their obverse the following legend: "National Currency, secured by the Bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," as well as the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, together with the promise to pay of the association issuing the notes, signed by the President and Cashier thereof, and their place of redemption.

The reverse must be susceptible of receiving the following legend: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, and all other dues, to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, within the United States, except interest on public debt."

And, also, to have suitable tablets for imprinting the following synopsis of sections 57 and 58 of the Act authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863: "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass, any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is, by the Act of Congress, approved 24th February, 1863, guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor, or both."

Designs will be received until the 25th day of March, 1863, and must in all cases be accompanied by models, or illustrative drawings, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all that may be offered. For such designs or parts of designs as may be accepted, suitable compensation will be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred dollars for each note; and the accepted designs will then become the exclusive property of the United States. The designs not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting them.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with the designs; stating the cost of the completed dies, and the date at which they can be furnished; the Secretary reserving the right to accept designs or parts of designs and causing them to be engraved by other parties than those submitting the designs if he deems it for the interest of the Government to do so. In all cases the dies, and all transfers, or copies thereof, to be the exclusive property of the United States.

In the selection of designs, special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and against alterations, as well as to suitableness for use as currency.

Proposals and designs must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly indorsed "Designs and Proposals for National Currency," and will be opened on the 25th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Flannel Sack Coats, lined;
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined;
Bootees, sewed;
Bootees, pegged;
Boots, pegged;
Boots, sewed;
Forage Caps,
Stockings,
Blankets,
Uniform Hats, felt;
Bed-sacks,
Regimental Colors, Infantry;
Felling Axes,
Felling Axe-handles,
Spades,
Canteens,
Drums,
Drumheads, tether;
Drumheads, snare;
Fifes.

Samples of which may be seen at this office.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state what quantities they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract, should one be awarded to the party making the bid.

The United States Reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Sack Coats,' 'Bootees,' 'Forage Caps,' 'Stockings,' &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS "VOLUNTEER SOLDIER FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NUMBER FIVE."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Saturday, March 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldier Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five," authorized by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 23, 1863, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 4, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for 'Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five,'" and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 7, 1863.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 5, 1863.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—THIS BUREAU is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to guns of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturers of forged iron to furnish a finished gun, or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a run, thrown into a projectile of 100 pounds, as used in cast iron rifled cannon of like weight; to be fired 1,000 times with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder—viz.: 10 pounds of No. 1—without bursting, or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting.

The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal forwarded.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date, and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau.

$100,000 WANTED.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 28, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863; interest payable semi-annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court-house, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars, and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. D. CULVER,
PAUL CORNELL,
M. C. NILES,
AARON GIBBS,
Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.
CHICAGO, March 6, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Fort Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Asst't Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF JOHN F. MOORE'S SONS was this day dissolved by mutual consent. WATSON A. BOWRON withdrawing from the business. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated at No. 204 Broadway, either of the parties signing in liquidation.

(Signed.) HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed.) WATSON A. BOWRON.
(Signed.) GEORGE G. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the same name and at the same place. (Signed.) HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed.) GEORGE G. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of COYKENDAL & THOMPSON is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. THOMPSON.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 358 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 307 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Coupé rockaway, stylish and complete, in best of order; carry four persons inside; made in Wood Brothers' best style; will exchange for one or two platform spring one-horse carriages; one open, the other close; difference adjusted in cash. Address CARRIAGE, No. 6 Pine-st., room No. 23.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COR HARBOR.

CANADA, GRADE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOORE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland near

SATURDAY, March 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $61 and $65. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M.,
The A. No. 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. GEORGE GOSSETT,
Carrying the United States Mail.
Will sail as above.
From Pier No. 11, foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage (in current funds) $60
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
No. 20 Broadway, or to No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 4th of April.
Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 22 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 22 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP FAH-KEE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at, any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... M'ch 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... M'ch 21
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... M'ch 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $32 50
First-cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35 00
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 60 | Steerage to Hamburg 30 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $65, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP "KEDAR," E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., for Liverpool. Only first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $80, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 26th-st. E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 2 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Greenport.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Sag Harbor.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:32 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.

3 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
9 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
	Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 4 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 4:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	12:30 P. M.	12:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the steamboat steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Adelphia, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:00 P. M.; on Mondays, 6:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE RETAIL COAL BUSINESS.—One of respectability and standing, controlling a first-class trade in this City of not less than 5,000 tons, may hear of an opening in a house of more than ten years standing, and selling more than double that amount, by addressing W. S., Box No. 821 Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1, Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 66 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
TWO GREAT PIECES.
Third night of the beautiful Drama, in two acts, with new scenery, dresses, original music and a perfect cast,
SEBASTINE.
Frederick ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Viscount Champenville...(Uncle Frederick). Mr. J. Gilbert
Charles D'Aylemont ..... Mr. Reynolds
Francois ..... Mr. Pope
Antoine ..... Mr. Turner
Ernestine ..... Mrs. Hoey
Marie Forrest (Foster-sister to Juliet) Miss Mary Gannon
Juliette ..... (Ward to Champenville) ..... Miss Harriet
Azuba ..... Mrs. John Sefton
To conclude with the elegant two act Comedy, the
LITTLE TREASURE.
With the accompanying admirable distribution:
Capt. Walter Maidenbluch ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Charles Howard ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Hon. Lelacour Fishbourne ..... Mr. Morton
Mr. Allenbourne ..... Mr. Parkes
Gertrude ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Florence ..... Miss Fanny Horsnell
Mrs. Maddleton ..... Mrs. Vernon
FRIDAY (never acted here), the popular comedy of
SPRING AND AUTUMN.
And the favorite piece,
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
For the BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
SATURDAY, will be repeated, for the third time, the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN
AND
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
MONDAY, March 16, the fine old comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
will be acted for the first time this season,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. GEO. HOLLAND.

WINTER GARDEN.

Opens at 7½. Begins at 8 o'clock. Over at 10½.
Last night but five of the highly successful engagements of the distinguished artiste,
MISS MARY PROVOST,
supported by the favorite young actor,
MR. L. F. BARRETT,
and the entire resident company of the Theatre.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 12,
J. Sheridan Knowles' play, produced in four acts for the third time, received with the utmost demonstrations of applause by highly intellectual and fashionable audiences,
LOVE;
Or,
THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.
COUNTESS (one of her greatest impersonations) ..... MISS MARY PROVOST
Hiom (the serf) ..... Mr. L. F. Barrett
Sir Rupert ..... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Catherine ..... Miss A. Clifton
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the original and highly successful drama, in three acts, first time at this theatre,
PLOT AND PASSION,
MARIE DE FONTANGES.....MISS MARY PROVOST

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
When will be presented, for the first time by this company, Verdi's most popular opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
With the following unequaled cast:
Violetta ..... MLLE. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Alfredo ..... SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Germont ..... SIGNOR BELLINI
Baron Douphol ..... SIGNOR COLETTI
Flora, Mme. Fisher | Doctor, Sig. Muller | Gastone, Sig. Rubio
Conductor ..... SIGNOR J. NUNO
The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
SEATS SECURED FOR THIS DAY EVENING IN ADVANCE.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, March 14, at 1,
SECOND GRAND GALA MATINEE,
ERNANI,
WITH ITS UNPRECEDENTED CAST.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reservation of seats.
THURSDAY, March 19—Grand Performance in Brooklyn.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY, March 13,
Never acted here,
SPRING AND AUTUMN
AND
SKETCHES OF INDIA,
BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
Box book open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
MONDAY, March 16,
First time this season, the fine old Comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

FOUR GRAND PANORAMAS ON THE same night at Bunvard's Hall of Art, No. 659 Broadway—THE OHIO, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE WAR, and THE MISSOURI. Only 25 cents; children, 15 cents. EVERY EVENING, at 7½. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF beauty and style, in ash, birch, maple and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSE, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SHOW CASE.—A MIDDLE COUNTER SHOW Case, 8 by 4 feet, 19 inches in the clear, plate glass, &c., for sale cheap at No. 15 Platt-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 128 6th-av., between 20th and 16th sts.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, are respectfully requested to aid in disseminating the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals as the following points: (Others will be added.)

Eastern Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

Washington, Fort Lafayette,
Georgetown, Annapolis,
Alexandria, Baltimore.
Frederick City,

Western Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission,

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Two Hundred of Gen. Sullivan's Command and Two Pieces of Artillery Captured by the Rebels.

Rumors of an Attack Upon Port Hudson.

Military Changes by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 11.

A special to the *Commercial* from Jackson, Tenn., says 200 men and two pieces of artillery of Gen. SULLIVAN'S division, have been surrounded by rebel cavalry and captured.

A dispatch from Memphis says that city is full of rumors of an engagement at Port Hudson.

Gen. PEMBERTON has been removed from the Department of the Mississippi. Gen. BRAGG is his successor, and has already assumed command. LONGSTREET commands BRAGG'S old division in Middle Tennessee. PRICE has returned from Richmond, invested with all the power he asked for, and will go to Missouri. HOLMES is to be removed, and HINDMAN sent east of the Mississippi. KIRBY SMITH goes to Arkansas.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Canal—The High Water—The Mud—No Prospect of a Movement unless Forced by the Floods—The Loss of the Indianola—Rebel Rams in Sight—Anticipations of an Attack on Our Fleet—The Quaker Gunboat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CITY VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.

So much has been said about the famous Vicksburgh Canal, and so much has been expected of it, that almost the first thing that one newly arrived at this place asks is, "Where is the Canal?" "Have any boats passed through it yet?" "When will it be finished?" &c.

Every one experiences a feeling of disappointment at first view of it, but if like Niagara, it seems at first glance to have been overrated, I cannot say that the disappointment passes away, or that the object gains importance by many contemplations. The feeling of disappointment that every one feels on first viewing the much-talked of canal, is only confirmed and heightened by a second and a third survey.

When I left it in July last, it was only a muddy little ditch, through which no water ran, and through which not even a skiff had ever passed; and though the water is high and is willing to run in almost any place, the canal is not much more now than it was then. Considering that the digging of this canal has been almost the only occupation of the army since it came down here, a great deal of labor must have been expended upon it, but the result of all the labor certainly does not make a very imposing effect. Even if the water should not rise so as to oblige the suspension of all work upon it, it will take weeks or even a month before it will be completed. If, however, it is completed according to the present plan, there is little doubt but that it will prove a success in so far that it will allow the passage of steamers during the present high water, but not if the river should fall. As for diverting the course of the whole river from Vicksburgh, the idea is a fallacy.

The river has now risen until it has overflowed its banks. All that portion of the bank between the levee and the river is under water, and the levee is all that restrains it from overflowing the camps, all of them being situated on ground that is seven or eight feet lower than the present level of the water in the river.

A fleet of about sixty transport steamers is now lying just above the entrance to the canal, and on these are kept all the commissary, ordnance, and other army stores. Gen. GRANT has his headquarters on board the steamer *Magnolia*. The Quartermasters, Provost-Marshal, etc., all have their offices on different steamers. There is nothing on the land but the soldiers and their tents, and should the water continue to rise for a week, even they will be obliged to take to the boats or become amphibious. The narrow strip of land outside of the levee, and on which everything from the steamers is obliged to be landed for the supply of the army, is one vast quagmire, through which it is impossible for mules to haul even the empty wagons. HAY, oats, flour, ammunition, has to be carried on the backs of mules, and long lines of them may be seen continually wallowing through the mud on their way from the boats to the camps.

There is no symptom of any plan of attack upon Vicksburgh. Everything is deferred till the completion of the canal, when the plan of attack will probably develop itself by the running of transports through it so as to be beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the hills opposite, the reembarkation of the troops, and the landing the whole army somewhere below Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi side of the river.

The loss of our iron-clad *Indianola*, (which now seems to be admitted by all,) in connection with the capture by the rebels of the *Queen of the West*, has materially changed our prospects on the river below this point. Day before yesterday, the *Queen of the West*, now flying a rebel flag, was in sight lying off Warrenton, seven miles below Vicksburgh; and yesterday was reported to have come up to the landing at Vicksburgh. For three nights past our fleet of transports have anticipated a raid of the rebel rams, and have been in a state of readiness to scatter like a flock of sheep at the first warning of their approach.

The loss of the *Indianola*, of which you will probably hear confirmation, through rebel sources, before this reaches you, was reported here as follows: A man came to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, night before last, who said that he was on board the *Indianola* at the time of the attack, and reported the particulars as follows.

The little steamboat *Era*, with the escaped crew of the *Queen of the West* on board, was making her way back to our army at Vicksburgh, pursued by the rebel rams *W. H. Webb* and *Grand Duke*, when the *Indianola* hove in sight, on her way down the river. As soon as they caught sight of her the rebel rams gave up the pursuit, and returned up Red River again. In the meantime the enemy had repaired the *Queen of the West*, and the three sallied out of Red River, with the intention of attacking the *Indianola*. They met her somewhere above the mouth of Red River, and all three attacked her at once. The *Queen of the West* ran into her, and so damaged her that she began to leak badly, and she was soon discovered to be sinking.

The *Indianola* then surrendered, and two of the enemy's boats came up, one on each side, to endeavor to save her. Their efforts were, however, found to be of no avail, and the *Indianola* went down. The man who tells the story says, that in the confusion attendant upon the sinking, he jumped out of one of the ports and swam ashore, after which he made his way up the Louisiana shore to the army. In addition to this no news has been heard from the *Indianola* since that brought by the transport *Era*. Capt. ENOWES (in command of the *Indianola*) was ordered to return to this place after a cruise of four or five days, unless he should be attacked by a superior force, and thereby obliged to attempt running past the batteries at Port Hudson to escape down the river.

A huge "sell" was perpetrated on the rebels in Vicksburgh two nights ago. An old coal-barge, fitted up with a mogul paddle-box, two huge quaker guns in a quaking mean turret, and a pair of ramshackle smoke-stacks from some condemned transport—the whole affair painted piratically black, was set afloat from the fleet about midnight of Tuesday last. The night was dark, and it was feared that the enemy would save their powder by not discovering it. It had scarcely drifted around the point in range of the batteries, before the "boom" of a huge gun showed the watchfulness of the enemy. Presently another and another, battery after battery, opened upon it, until the long range of hills belched fire like a volcano, and through the humid atmosphere the bellowing of the artillery sounded like continuous thunder. It was "great cry and little wool," however, the innocent Quaker gunboat drifted safely through, and skiffs were sent out by our troops from below the point, and the craft was towed to shore, where it now lies, without the mark of a single shot in its formidable looking bulk. W. L. F.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Important Report of Surgeon Woodward to Surgeon-General Hammond.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND transmitted to that body the following elaborate and highly interesting document relating to the health and mortality of the Union army. The report is the production of Dr. J. J. WOODWARD, one of the most eminent surgeons in the service:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Hammond, Surgeon-General United States Army:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that the work of preparing the *Medical History of the Rebellion* is steadily progressing.

Beside the statistical reports, descriptions and plans of the General Hospitals of the country, with a large number of reports and memoirs on various subjects connected with the medical history of the several armies, have been collected, and are being digested.

I herewith transmit the statistical summary of the diseases and deaths (not including the killed in battle) of the armies of the United States for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1862. The Medical History from the outbreak of the rebellion to the same date, will, it is believed, be completed in time to lay before Congress at the opening of its next session. The figures which I now present are far from representing completely the whole number of cases of disease, and all the deaths occurring during the year; the incompleteness arising partly from the fact that the regimental Surgeons were at first very negligent about making the reports required by regulations. Other elements of incompleteness, however, must exist in the case of every great army in time of war, especially during active campaigns covering great regions of country. So notably has this been the case heretofore, that no great army actively engaged in hostile operations has ever furnished statistical tables of even approximate accuracy.

The best and most complete tables of this sort ever published were probably those of the British army during the Crimean war. Yet, although the well-disciplined and organized body of regular troops sent to the Crimea was very small, compared with the vast forces which have been put into the field during the present struggle; and although its operations were not characterized by the frequent and rapid movements which have been necessitated by the great extent of the regions over which our own operations have extended, there will be found deficiencies even in these reports. The reports of the French army engaged in the same war are still more incomplete.

In our own country, during the Mexican war, the reports received at the Surgeon-General's office were so incomplete, and contained such numerous sources of error, that the attempt to compile the usual statistical reports of disease from the records of the Bureau was reluctantly abandoned.

The difficulties which interfere with the collection of medical statistics from armies actually engaged in warfare, and especially under circumstances such as those in which our armies are at present involved, can readily be appreciated.

Aside from the fact that many of the Surgeons first appointed were some time in mastering the details of their official duties, and frequently did not begin to keep the records and make the reports required by regulation until they had been some little time in service, many deficiencies have arisen from the capture of reports by the enemy, from the want of a due supply of books, blanks, and often even of paper, in the case of regiments making rapid movements with little transportation, and very frequently, especially after battles, and in the case of great General Hospitals suddenly established, from the surgical force being so small in proportion to the gigantic tasks imposed upon it, that the time of medical officers was too fully occupied by the practical task of providing for the more necessary wants of the sick and wounded to allow them to keep the records needed to serve as a basis for the required reports.

Notwithstanding the deficiencies arising in this manner, it is believed that so far as they go the statistics compiled amidst so many difficulties, have very great value, and that the deductions drawn from the numerous reports recorded can with safety be regarded as approximating the results which would have been attained had returns been duly made by all the troops in the field. For as the report of each regiment and detachment is accompanied by a record of its "mean strength," the mean strength of that portion of the army represented by the reports is readily ascertained, and serves for the calculation of ratios which can be applied with probable accuracy to the whole force.

The following statistical summary is compiled from reports which represent an annual mean strength of 281,860 men—the largest force represented in any one month being in April, 1862, in which the reports are from a mean strength of 396,626 men.

From this annual mean strength of 218,660 men, 80,081 cases of disease, and 16,434 deaths are reported, exclusive of those killed in battle, being in the ratio of 3,124 cases and 65 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength.

At first sight the number of cases will appear to many to be prodigious, and the number of deaths disproportionately small. The figures will, however, be perhaps appreciated by comparing them with the results obtained by Medical Inspector COUNSEL, U. S. A., in his published statistical reports of the United States Army for 18 years, from 1840 to 1858 inclusive, but excluding the years 1847 and 1848, for which statistics were not compiled, on account of the confusion of the Mexican war. During this period the average annual ratio was 2,866 cases and 20 deaths per 1,000 of mean strength. It will thus be perceived that during the exposures of the present struggle the total proportional number of cases of disease has been considerably increased, but that the increased gravity of these disorders, as indicated by the greater mortality, is much more considerable. The ratio of sickness per thousand of mean strength having increased 11 per cent., while the ratio of mortality per thousand of mean strength has increased 250 per cent.

An examination of the appended statistical table shows the prominent diseases from which our troops have suffered have been *ceaby fevers*, of which, under the several heads of typhus and typhoid, common, continued and remittent fevers, 74,770 cases and 5,116 deaths have been reported. *Intermittent fevers*, of which 72,002 cases and 425 deaths are recorded. Under the heads of *Diarrhœa and dysentery* 215,622 cases and 1,128 deaths. *Catarrh affections* of the respiratory organs, 125,200 cases and 138 deaths reported under the several heads of catarrhus, catarrhus epidemicus, bronchitis acuta and bronchitas chronica, to which group may be added 11,007 cases and 2,019 deaths from pneumonia; and rheumatic affections, of which 64,761 cases and 46 deaths are reported under the head of rheumatism acutus, rheumatism chronica and lumbago.

A large number of cases of *measles* are also reported, (31,571,) and it is probable that the real proportion of cases was much greater, as very many regiments are known to have suffered from the affection prior to being mustered into the service of the United States, in which case, as a general rule, no statistical report would be received at this office.

It would be premature at the present time to make any detailed remarks with regard to the peculiarities presented by these affections. It may, however, be interesting to state in a general way that all these diseases, but especially the camp fevers, the diarrhœa, and the dysentery, have been much less fatal than similar diseases have favored to the great European armies in time of war.

The same is true of the total mortality from all causes exclusive of the killed in action. It is doubted whether the armies of any European nation actually engaged in warfare, have ever presented so small a proporate mortality as we have been favored with.

One important cause of these fortunate results is to be found in the comparative immunity from scurvy which our troops have enjoyed. It will be perceived that only 1,322 cases and eight deaths from scurvy have been reported, being in the proportion of but five cases per thousand of mean strength, and but one death to 25,000 of mean strength.

It is true that communications received from many medical officers would induce a belief in the prevalence of a much greater extent than these figures would indicate. Yet the fact that so small a number of cases have presented the symptoms of scurvy in a sufficiently marked manner to justify the Surgeon in calling them by that name, is believed to be favorable circumstance without parallel in the history of armies.

In estimating the actual mortality produced by the war, however, it is only fair to add to these satisfactory considerations the statement that the liberal freedom with which discharges have been granted to sick and disabled soldiers has no doubt sent home many incurable patients, who would, in other armies, have swelled the mortality rates. The number of deaths which have occurred among this class of cases subsequently to their discharge from the service of the United States, cannot of course be ascertained from any official records, and it is doubtful whether it can even be satisfactorily approximated.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] J. J. WOODWARD,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Remainder of the Canal Revenues—The Proposed Canal Enlargement—Receipts of Flour—The Character of the Legislature Called in Question—The Proceedings on Tuesday Evening in the Assembly—Pawnbrokerage—The Dummy Bill—Taxing Transactions in Gold, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

The consideration of the bill appropriating the remainder of the canal revenues yesterday was postponed, because the House wanted light on the point whether sound policy required the expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars to double the locks, and about the same sum for extraordinary repairs, in preference to applying the money to the payment of debts already due. It would seem that the necessity should be overwhelming to justify delay in paying promptly the debts of the State; and if, as Mr. DRAKE stated, the debt is due and drafts are lying in banks under protest, there can be but one course to pursue, which is, to pay them. It is doubtful whether if the entire sum were appropriated to doubling the locks, the Canal revenues would be increased thereby the coming season, for the detention of boats cannot be essentially obviated until all the locks are doubled, and to do this will require a longer time than the coming navigation season, and a much larger sum than $600,000. I presume it will not be disguised that the sum now proposed would be but an entering wedge, and the commencement of an expenditure of which this is but a small part, to be continued and pieced out by future Legislatures. If this would meet the object, and bring the Erie Canal up to a condition equal to the demands that will be made on it, even this might be defended with sound reasons. But doubling the locks will not meet the case any more than our previous magnificent improvements have met it. Apparently, we are now as far from being able to meet the demands of the West as we were when the enlargement was commenced; and it would seem that we have had education enough on this great question to have something like adequate ideas.

If it is practicable to enlarge the Erie Canal to ship dimensions, or rather, if there is water enough to operate such a canal, it should be done, and if not, the next best thing; and the time and circumstances are eminently favorable for considering the subject in this light. The Convention, which will meet at Chicago at an early day, to consider the great question of connecting the lakes with tide-water by the best means, will be a meeting of unsurpassed importance. New-York should cooperate, and not attempt anything that would bear so strong a resemblance to undertaking to make augur-holes with a gimlet as would this. The true Canal policy of the State is to join hands in a movement that comprehends the whole country, at the same time our State and her best interests.

The following figures, showing the receipts of flour by canal and rail at tide-water in 1861 and 1862, now for the first time in print:

	1862.	1861.
By Canal	1,826,829	1,530,775
By Rail	2,403,500	2,399,123

The receipts of wheat and corn at tide-water by canal and rail in 1862, were:

Wheat by Canal	32,670,000
Wheat by Rail	1,604,000
Corn by Canal	22,700,000
Corn by Rail	450,000

I am sorry to see that the correspondent of some country paper has been writing things calculated to prejudice this Legislature in public estimation. In fact, the writer seems to have had the malicious motive at heart to create the impression that the Legislature is corrupt, and money is or can be used to procure the passage of bills. He even mingles levity with the gravity of this charge, by remarking that members have been waiting some time to have this ravishment commence. The writer of downright slanders like these, whoever he may be, ought to be sought out and subjected to severe reprimands from every honest man in the House. It would be a just rebuke, and warning to all who may come after him. The writer evidently cannot discriminate between hesitation resulting from a strong wish to vote right on such important bills as the Broadway Railroad, the dummy, the salt and other questions, and holding back for the highest bidder. Unquestionably there was a time, many years ago, when such things were done; in the days when LUTHER BRADISH, ABIJAH MANN and that sort were members of the House, and SAM. YOUNG, SAM. WORKS, and that sort were members of the Senate, and when A. C. FLAGG, BURES COOK, and others of a similar questionable character, controlled the finances of the State. But, since that generation has died out, matters have gone on smoothly. To be sure, a single red book was enough, and hard to get then; but they were very ignorant, and not a reading people as we now are. They were quite behind the times, and are no examples for men of the present day. It is clear that, if poor but honest men cannot hold seats in the Legislature without being subjected to imputations of the kind referred to, we have come to a pretty pass; if men cannot take time to deliberate without being accused of waiting to be seen, it is time we knew it; and if they cannot change their minds, after having been enlightened and shown their errors, it is simply disgraceful.

Last evening's session of the House was marked with rather extraordinary proceedings. The Governor's Message was the subject of discussion, and Messrs. WEAVER and COLLINS addressed the House. Mr. MORRIS was temporary Speaker. About 10 o'clock, after the speaking was over, in the spirit of a joke, a call of the house was ordered, and for two hours there was a frolic, during which the doors were opened by members, who walked out. This morning Mr. T. C. FIELDS undertook to make serious business of the matter, and to have the journal amended to recite all the circumstances, particularly the opening of the door, and in this there was quite a breeze, in which, as usual, Mr. T. C. FIELDS was conspicuous. The good sense of the House prevailed finally, and, as usual, not however till Mr. FIELDS had been sharply rapped by Messrs. VAN BUREN and WEAVER, his political friends.

Certain very respectable and wealthy gentlemen in the City of New-York, by a bill introduced by Mr. DRAKE last evening, ask to be incorporated into a pawn-brokerage association, at rates not exceeding two per cent. a month, all over eight per cent. per annum to be given to certain charitable institutions. How much they would get might be conjectured. Be the amount small or great, I conclude that few institutions would be glad to thrive by donations of this sort—excessive percentages wrung from distressed people. If there is legislation "for the relief of pawners," as the title of the bill recites, it should be so in fact, and not for profits to the rich, especially two per cent. a month, as guaranteed by this bill. A Legislature that institutes guards in favor of the lenders, and gives few or none to the borrower, while it commits him to a two per cent. a month system, would be doubtful relief to distressed persons. I do not know how the Legislature may view the subject, but I do not question, if legislation that discriminates in favor of the distressed borrower is wanted, it can be had.

The "Dummy" bill is fairly before the Senate. Two bills have been reported—one, in effect, saying that the "dummy" is preferable to horse power, and unconditionally authorizing the Brooklyn Central Company to use it; and the other, providing for the appointment of Commissioners by the Supreme Court to ascertain and determine whether said Company ought to repay a part or the whole of the Atlantic-street Tunnel assessment before using it. The latter bill generally is deemed to be fair. Its passage will relieve the Legislature from adjudicating the matters of difference between the parties: will refer disputed points to three Brooklyn referees for decision, which is in accordance with the railroad policy of the State. "Dummy" is in favor at the capital. In several cases it has been passed upon favorably, and the public need of substituting it for horse power on a part of the Brooklyn Central Road is very generally admitted.

The temper of the Legislature seems to be decidedly in favor of the bill of Mr. DRAKE, or some other equally stringent, concerning transactions in gold by banks, bankers and other institutions. The Bank Committee, to which it was referred, will have a hearing this afternoon, and no doubt it will be reported and acted on at an early day. The importance of thoroughly perfecting the bill is manifest.

The last railroad proposed for New-York City is one in Pearl, Madison and other streets, for which a bill was introduced by Mr. BOWERS last evening.

The House to-day voted to purchase 500 sets of the publication known as the *Rebellion Record*, to be delivered to each member, officer and reporter of the House, the balance to be deposited in the State Library. There are four volumes of this periodical now published, and probably twice as many more will be forthcoming, at not less than $2 per volume. It is a good book to have, but it would be just as proper for the members to vote themselves suits of clothes or anything else they need as to vote themselves this book. The resolution will probably yet be rescinded, but the responsible purpose will nevertheless stand on the record.

This resolution came in on the heels of another, giving to each officer and member a copy of the Civil Lists, which was passed as though there was no such thing as propriety, not to say honesty.

The bill introduced by Mr. MCCANN, relative to the Metropolitan Police, totally reorganizing the system, gave rise to a debate of interest. On the motion to refer to the members from the present Police District, Mr. DRAKE moved to recommit, and moved to substitute the Committee on Cities. A synopsis of the bill itself will be found in the regular report. The bill was finally sent to the Committee on Cities.

In the Senate, to-day, the Chenango Canal Extension bill was passed finally. It does not appropriate money, but fully commits the State to the work.

In the Senate to-day, the bill to appropriate the remainder of the Canal revenues at the close of the fiscal year 1863, was passed. It appropriates $475,000 from the anticipated surplus of the coming season: $150,000 for extraordinary repairs; $16,302 for improvement of Oak Orchard Creek; $1,000,000 for bottoming out the Western Division of the Erie Canal; $235,000 to pay awards. In case there is no surplus as contemplated, then this act is without effect.

The bill regulating the Staten Island Ferry was reported to day by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the House, where it has so long slept. Much credit is due to Mr. FERAR, of Richmond, for his zealous efforts in behalf of this bill; and now that it is in the way of coming before the House, if it does not receive its favorable action, it will not be owing to lack of efforts by him. Mr. FERAR is among the eminently practical legislators of the House.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY UPON FROM COMMITTEES.

To authorize the payment of interest upon Canal drafts. To extend the time for the collection of taxes. Relative to the disposition of money and securities in the hands of the Court of Appeals.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the Chenango Canal—yeas, 20; nays, 8. (The negatives were, Messrs. Bell, Ferrar, Freer, Ganson, Low, Montgomery, Robertson and Tobey.)

To amend the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

To extend the operation of the Act to authorize the formation of companies for manufacturing and mechanical purposes.

Relative to the collection of taxes in New-York City.

To establish a Law Library, and the Judicial District.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate the remainder of the Canal revenues of 1863, and improve Oak Orchard Creek. One relative to lands devised by BENJAMIN TOWNSEND.

Mr. CONNOLLY presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce relative to the enlargement of the canals.

The Assessment bill was taken up, as the special order, and debated until adjournment.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

The Auditor of the Canal Department submitted a report of the moneys received for canal tolls and paid out, in response to a resolution of the Assembly.

BILLS REPORTED UNFAVORABLY.

One appropriating money to put the Seymour Light Infantry into the field.

One in relation to the collection of military fines, and to amend the militia laws.

One in relation to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

One to authorize the Clerk of Queen's County to record notices of pending actions.

One to amend the law in relation to the distribution of the property of intestates.

One to amend the charter of the United States Trust Company of New-York.

One to amend the New-York Pilot laws.

One to establish and regulate the ferries of New-York and Staten Island.

One to incorporate the Master Stevedores' Association of New-York.

Mr. FERAR reported a bill to regulate the fees of public officers so as to make them conform to federal currency. It makes the fees half way between federal coins, rise or fall, to gold coins. Thus: fees, 6¼ cents are to be 5 cents; 12½ cents to be 15 cents, &c.

Mr. MATTOON reported a bill to appropriate $5,000 to improve Beaver River.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repay the Manhattan Company the amount advanced by it to enable the Comptroller to purchase gold to pay the interest on the State debt. Also a bill to prohibit the sale of lands belonging to the State for assessments, and the payment of interest on the same.

Mr. ARNAUD reported a bill to abolish the prohibition of the sale of liquor within three miles of Clinton Prison.

Notices of the following bills were given:

By Mr. WARD—To amend the act relative to the New-York Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. MATTOON—To prevent banks from loaning out gold.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To amend the law relating to Sheriffs.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To establish a ferry from Mott Haven to Tenth-street.

The Buffalo and Essex County Bounty repayment bills passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MCGOWAN—To create lien on canal-boats for repairs.

By Mr. DRAKE—To provide for the care and education of indigent deaf mutes under 12 years old.

By Mr. FRANKLIN—To incorporate the People's Savings Bank.

By Mr. MCCANN—To establish a Police for the City of New-York. It makes the City and County of New-York one district, and the Mayor, Recorder and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas are to be Commissioners of Police. The force to be composed of a Chief, and Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Surgeons, Patrolmen, Doormen; each Ward to be a Patrol District. Other provisions relate to the management and discipline of the force.

Mr. MCCANN moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee of members from the Metropolitan District.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to refer it to the Standing Committee on Cities.

Debate followed. The motion to refer to the Committee on Cities was carried by a vote of 63 to 59.

Recess until 7 o'clock.

Mr. MCDONALD'S bill, noticed to-day, prevents all Banks, and Insurance and Trust Companies, &c., loaning money on gold, bullion or bills of exchange, under severe penalties and forfeiture of their charters. It is stringently drawn.

The Soldiers on the Peace Democrats.

STIRRING APPEAL FROM THE FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The Forty-fourth New-York Regiment has adopted the following stirring address unanimously:

To the People of the State of New-York:

We can no longer keep silent. A sacred devotion to our country—an ardent love for our homes—and, above all, an abiding faith in God, bid us speak. For nearly two years we have suffered all things, peril all things, endured all things, for the sake of our common country. We have left our business, our kindred, our friends, the firesides of our youth, the sacred places of prayer, and all the nearest and dearest relations of life to serve our country. We have endured hunger, thirst, cold and heat. By day and by night we have borne the weight of our knapsacks and the weariness of the march. We have worked late and early in the trenches; we have bivouacked in the swamps; we have suffered sickness in the hospital; we have not been spared from "pestilence that walketh in darkness," nor from "the destruction that wasteth at noonday." We have never shrank from duty; but rather have again and again cheerfully sought death, even at the cannon's mouth, to save our Union from destruction, our homes from disgrace, and you and your children from eternal shame. When we came to the field, we came with your blessing. You told us to go; that God would be with us, and that your most fervent prayers should follow us. Encouraged by your words of patriotism, of hope, of faith, we came to the war.

After suffering these much in behalf of you, and your children, and the nation's honor, dear alike to us all, will you withhold from us now your sympathy and support? Will you join with those, more than traitors at the North who cry Peace, when they know there is no peace, nor can be none till this unholy rebellion is crushed? Will you ally yourselves with those who, by words of discouragement, are prolonging the war, and who are thus becoming, in the sight of both Heaven and earth, the insidious murderers of your sons and brothers in the field? Why should you who suffer none of the dangers, none of the privations of field or camp, be less patriotic, less faithful, less hopeful, less confident in God and the holy cause in which we are engaged, than we who endure all?

Shall the future historian, in writing the record of this great struggle, declare, with truthfulness, that the people of the North, having sent their sons to the field to peril their lives for the safety of their homes, their property, and the National Government—having poured out, at the first bleak of their patriotism, their treasure and blood with the freshness of water, at length, through indifference and apathy, and the love of ease and luxury which the war engendered, sought the unstable terms of an inglorious peace, and finally became only subservient to those whom they attempted to subdue?

That this shall not be the record of the Empire State, with your sympathy and hearty cooperation, we, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Forty-fourth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, representing every county from Lake Erie to the ocean, here pledge anew our lives and our sacred honor. For we feel assured that if you seek peace now, upon any terms less than those of entire submission on the part of traitors in arms to the Government of the United States, that that peace will only be temporary, and that, sooner or later, you will be obliged to send your younger sons and brothers to enrich this soil—already fertile with the dead—younger and fresher blood to recrimson these streams, already red with slaughter.

JAMES C. RICE, Colonel; Edward D. Knox, Major; E. W. Townsend, Surgeon; Geo. R. Herendeen, Adjutant; Fred. R. Mundy, Lieutenant Quartermaster; H. Fun, Assistant Surgeon; L. S. Larrabee, W. N. Danks, R. A. Nash, Chas. W. Globe, Wm. R. Bourne, Jacob Fox, C. E. Soper, Caroline; D. Carlton Spencer, Assistant Surgeon; Benj. N. Gimerly, E. F. Johnson, Chas. H. Zielman, Chas. D. Grannis, Albert M. Hunted, R. H. McCormick, Chas. Kelley, First Lieutenants; Jas. F. Russell, Jno. J. Hardenburg, Anthony G. Graves, Jr., R. N. Thomas, Henry J. Botchford, R. L. Dunham, F. N. Kelley, Second Lieutenants—Forty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NASHVILLE.

Official Reports of Admiral Dupont and Commander Worden—A Torpedo Exploded under the Montauk.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S REPORT.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, FORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., March 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to inform the Department of the destruction of the privateer *Nashville*, while lying under the guns of Fort McAllister, on the Great Ogeechee, Georgia, by the *Montauk*, Commander J. L. WORDEN, whose inclosed report states succinctly the interesting particulars.

The Department is aware that I have had this vessel blockaded for eight months, and I am indebted to the extreme vigilance and spirit of Lieut. Commander J. L. DAVIS, of the *Wissahickon*, Acting Lieut. BARRES, of the *Dawn*, and later of Lieut. Commander GIMSON, of the *Seneca*, that I have been able to keep her so long confined to the waters of the Ogeechee.

For several months the *Nashville* was loaded with cotton, but, though constantly on the alert, she never ventured to run out. She then withdrew up the Ogeechee, and reappeared, after a length of time, thoroughly fitted as a privateer, and presenting a very fine appearance.

Fort McAllister was strengthened, the river staked, with a line of torpedoes in front, to prevent its ascent by light vessels to cut her out. She has been frequently seen under the fort, ready to make a dash if the opportunity offered, or was quietly waiting for an iron-clad to convoy her to sea.

If I am not ill-informed, she had a heavy rifle gun on a pivot, as a part of her armament, was proverbially fast, and would doubtless have rivaled the *Alabama* and *Oreto* in their depredations on our commerce. I have, therefore, never lost sight of the great importance of keeping her in, or of destroying her, if I could. I have accomplished both, through the zeal and vigilance of my gunboat Captains mentioned above, and the quick perception and rapid execution of Commander WORDEN, who has thus added to his already brilliant services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDER WORDEN'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD MONTAUK, OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA, Feb. 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday evening the enemy's steamer *Nashville* was observed by me in motion, above the battery known as Fort McAllister. A reconnoissance immediately made, proved that in moving up the river she had grounded in that part of the river known as the Seven Miles' Reach. Believing that I could, by approaching close to the battery, reach and destroy her with my battery, I moved up at daylight this morning, accompanied by the blockading fleet in these waters, consisting of the *Seneca*, Lieut.-Commanding GIMSON; the *Wissahickon*, Lieut.-Commanding DAVIS, and the *Dawn*, Acting Lieut.-Commanding BARRES.

By moving up close to the obstructions in the river, I was enabled, although under a heavy fire from the battery, to approach the *Nashville*, still aground, within the distance of twelve hundred yards. A few well-directed shells determined the range, and soon succeeded in striking her with 11-inch and 15-inch shells. The other gunboats maintained a fire from an enfilading position upon the battery, and the *Nashville* at long range. I soon had the satisfaction of observing that the *Nashville* had caught fire from the shells exploding in her, in several places; and in less than twenty minutes she was caught in flames forward, aft and amidships. At 9:20 A. M., a large pivot gun, mounted abaft her foremast, exploded from the heat; at 9:40 her smoke-chimney went by the board; and at 9:55 her magazine exploded with terrific violence, shattering her in smoking ruins. Nothing remains of her.

The battery kept up a continuous fire upon this vessel, but struck her but five times, doing no damage whatever. The fire upon the other gunboats was wild, and did them no damage whatever. After assuring myself of the complete destruction of the *Nashville*, I, preceded by the wooden vessels, dropped down beyond the range of the enemy's guns. In so doing, a torpedo exploded under this vessel, inflicting, however, but little injury.

I beg leave, therefore, to congratulate you, Sir, upon this final disposition of a vessel which has so long been in the minds of the public as a troublesome pest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. WORDEN,
Commanding Senior Officer Present.
To Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron, Fort Royal, S. C.

(Advertisement.)

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Knights of the Golden Circle—In a Fix—Important Naval and Military Operations, &c., &c.

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Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 11—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—C. C. Gray, Mr. Oakford, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Bickett, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Bowler, Mrs. Adolphus, Misses Gilmour, Rich, Hanson, Candos, Samson, Simmons, Sullivan, Sutcliffe, Gregg, Myers, White, Brautigam, O'Connor, Eyre, Lichtenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Blanch and son, C. Leval, Miss Simmons, Rev. G. M. Butler and lady, C. H. B. Walker, Mr. Franks, lady and infant, Dr. Wrankit, and 417 steerage passengers.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 11—*By steamship Africa, for Liverpool*—Daniel Tallmadge, Van West Tallmadge, Mrs. D. Tallmadge, Mrs. Catherine E. Swan, W. G. Fuller, O. Sealer, Miss Carlotta Patti, maid and servant, Mrs. L. Moschorn, child, 2 infants and servant, D. Sandheim, W. B. Smyth, F. J. Hotop, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Boston, L. Sandfield, F. Gimbel, J. R. Anderson, New-York; A. Booth, England; Manuel de Zamora, Havana; Aaron Brown, California; Leopold Hart, California; Francis Hohler, W. S. Lord, Gurney Smood, England; George F. Knight, Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Godchaux and 3 children, California; Capt. and Mrs. E. Melville, infant and servant, England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 17 | Sun sets.... 6 03 | Moon sets.... 12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 54 | Gov. Island 1 43 | Hell Gate.. 3 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 11.

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